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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1973

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Monday's Temp. 66-87 (12-14). Tomorrow similar.
Tuesday's Temp. 66-81 (12-16). LONDON: Show-
ers. Temp. 66-81 (12-13). Tomorrow little change.
Wednesday's Temp. 70-87 (12-14). CHANGING: Mod-
erately sunny. Temp. 68-88 (12-18). NEW
YORK: Sunny. Temp. 69-79 (22-21). Yesterday's
Temp. 68-79 (22-21).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 2

28,153

Phase-4 Will Aid Dollar Overseas, Shultz Declares

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP).—President Nixon's new Phase-4 price rules will force rollbacks of gasoline prices in some parts of the nation, the Cost of Living Council said today.

But administration officials said Americans should expect prices to be just about everything else to rise again soon, although not as fast as they might without the complex control system set to go into effect Aug. 12.

A day after the administration outlined Phase-4 and exempted the food and health industries from the 60-day price controls, Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz sounded an optimistic note about the future of the U.S. economy.

"We are going to do better on inflation," he promised. He told a group of foreign newsmen the new economic measures will significantly strengthen the dollar abroad and improve the U.S. economic picture.

Shortly after Mr. Shultz spoke, the Cost of Living Council released a mass of proposed regulations that will govern price increases in Phase-4.

The oil industry was put under a complicated and detailed set of new ceilings that could mean lower gasoline prices at the pump in some areas, said the council's general counsel, William Walker.

Limits on Fats
Gasoline, home heating oil and diesel fuel were put under a ceiling that limits prices to the Aug. 12 price plus the Jan. 10 price markup used by the seller. The markup is the difference between what he paid for the gasoline and what he charges. Forcing the use of an earlier markup instead of a current higher one is expected to force some price rollbacks, Mr. Walker said.

In addition, crude domestic oil was put under a price ceiling at May 15 levels. The council set a "positive European reaction to Phase-4, Page 9."

The administration had been hunting for a slowdown in the growth rate as both natural and economic signs that the over-heated economy is starting to cool off.

The "normal" growth rate of the economy is about 4 percent, and the President's economists did the rate of more than 8 percent that prevailed from last October through this March was unsustainable.

The problem with the new numbers, said economist Arthur I. Okun, now of the Brookings Institution and the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, is that "this is more of a slowdown than anybody bargained for."

The administration has been very conscious of this problem. Its objective has been to cool the economy off through fiscal and monetary policy—limiting federal spending and tightening up on the money supply and credit—but not cool it off too much, and end it into a recession.

Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz has described the goal as a "soft landing."

The problem for the White House now is whether to "continue cutting back on spending," Mr. Shultz said yesterday that a further cutback will be part of the new Phase-4 of wage and price controls.

A big growth rate means more inflation, Mr. Shultz said. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8).

French Said to Delay A-Tests To Sunday; Weather Blamed

PAPEETE, Tahiti, July 19. The start of France's atmospheric nuclear tests was postponed today until Sunday because of unfavorable weather conditions, generally well informed sources said here.

The first test in the series had been scheduled for early today, at the Mururoa Atoll test site, northeast of Tahiti, the sources said.

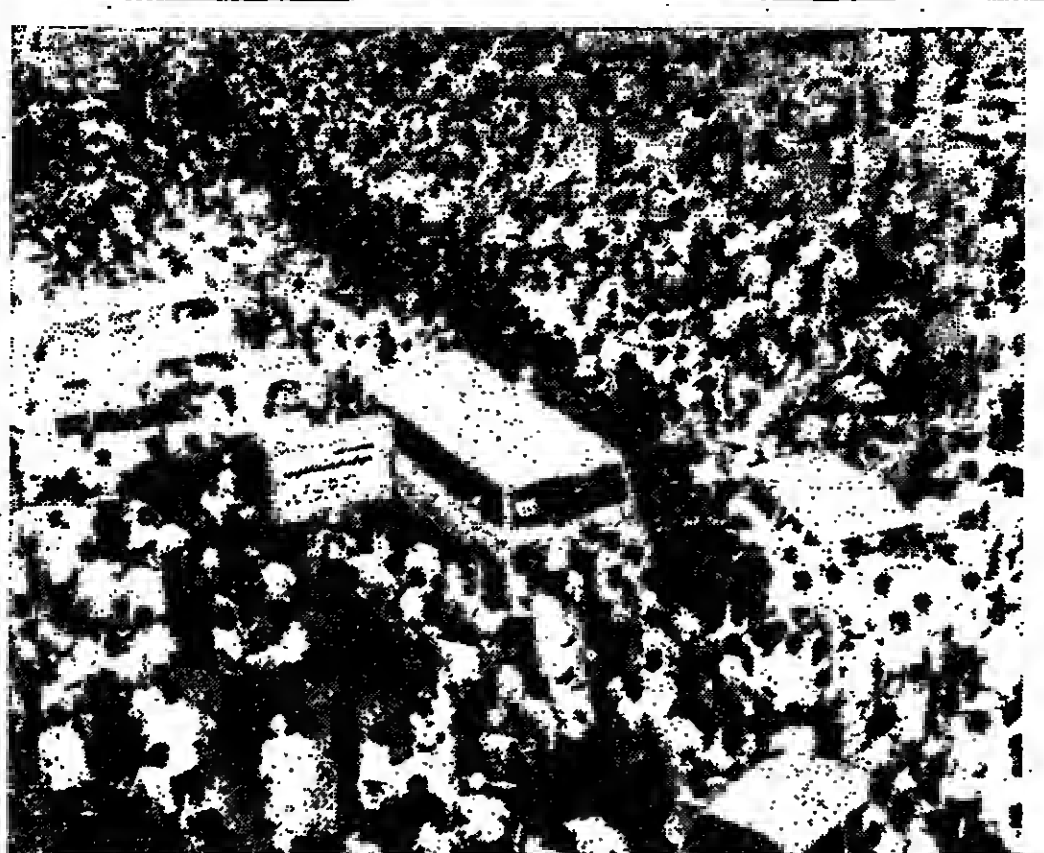
The New Zealand Navy frigate Hako, which moved to within 20 miles of the atoll when the test was imminent, had reported seeing the balloon, from which the atomic device would be suspended, rising into position.

In Wellington, New Zealand, a defense department spokesman said today that the postponement apparently was caused by trouble with the balloon. He said that observers on the Otago had reported seeing the balloon change shape.

The spokesman said, "The French seem to be having some problems with it. Their warships, which had been standing off Papeete, are now heading back to the atoll."

The Papeete sources said that the test will be held Sunday, if weather conditions improved. For safety reasons, an east-southeast wind is needed to blow the radioactive fallout into a dispersal pattern across the South Pacific.

In Paris, the state radio said that Adm. Christian Clavier, commander of the test operations



UNITY MARCH—Crowd in Tripoli gathers around vehicles preparing to continue motorized march on Cairo, calling for political union of the countries. Story Page 4.

As Mardian, LaRue Testify

Watergate Contradictions Grow

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP).—

A former assistant attorney general and Nixon campaign official today contradicted the Senate hearing testimony of other Watergate figures. He also insisted he tried to get out of the cover-up as quickly as he could.

Robert C. Mardian testified that he was told within hours after the Watergate break-in that former Attorney General John N. Mitchell had approved a budget for "early ticks."

Mr. Mardian told the Senate Watergate committee that, beginning the day of the break-in, "information was imparted to me bit by bit, much of it contradictory, which drew me increasingly into an intolerable, and, at times, unbearable situation of personal conscience—a situation in which I was precluded from acting according to the dictates of my personal desires or interests."

In the morning session of the committee, former campaign aide Frederick C. LaRue concluded two days on the witness stand in which he contradicted a key point in the testimony of Mr. Mitchell.

He said that Mr. Mitchell had deferred action on the proposed plans for the ouster of the Democratic National Committee at the Watergate complex at a meeting in Key Biscayne, Fla., on March 30, 1972. He added that it was his impression that Mr. Mitchell was trying to end talk of the wiretap plan.

"Mr. Mitchell certainly was not enthusiastic about it and was certainly trying to terminate any discussion of it," Mr. LaRue said.

Mr. Mitchell has testified that he had flatly rejected the plan that day. And Mr. Magruder has testified that Mr. Mitchell approved it.

In other Watergate developments:

• A second federal grand jury was authorized to investigate the Watergate affair. The new panel was sought by special prosecutor Archibald Cox, who is expanding his inquiry to matters including allegations that Nixon fund-raisers used extortion.

• A federal judge sealed the government's evidence against former White House aide Gordon Strachan, who has been granted immunity to testify before the Senate committee. The move was requested by prosecutors to protect their case against Mr. Strachan, since he cannot be prosecuted on the basis of any leads stemming from his forthcoming Senate testimony. Mr. Strachan reportedly is ready to testify that his former White House boss, H.R. Haldeman, knew about the wiretapping plans and was told of the results of the bugging.

The areas of contradiction between Mr. Mardian and others included whether burning of papers was suggested, whether he asked for FBI reports and whether he advised that Nixon re-election committee cash be taken out of the campaign.

Asked why the committee should believe him rather than others, Mr. Mardian declared: "The only answer I can give is that I have tried to testify to the best of my ability and belief."

Mr. Mardian said he had no recollection that Mr. Mitchell, who was then campaign director, suggested the burning of critical papers at a strategy meeting held in Mr. Mitchell's apartment the evening of June 19, 1972, two days after the break-in.



Robert C. Mardian testifying.

Deputy campaign director Jeb Stuart Magruder and Mr. LaRue have testified that Mr. Mitchell suggested the burning. Mr. Mardian, Mr. Mitchell and John W. Dean 3d, former White House counsel, said he did not. All five persons at the meeting now have been heard from.

Mr. Dean testified that Mr. Mardian had sought to read raw FBI reports.

"Did you ever say to Dean you wished to read the FBI 302 reports regarding the Watergate investigation?" asked a committee counsel, James Hamilton.

"That's the last thing I wanted to read," he answered.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Arab Holds 17 Hostage, Gets Free Passage From Greece

ATHENS, July 19 (AP).—A Palestinian with a submachine gun seized 17 persons in a hotel lobby here today after failing in an attempt to shoot up an Israeli airline office. He threatened to kill the hostages but let them go after being promised safe conduct to the Middle East.

The gunman was escorted to Athens airport by the ambassadors of Egypt, Iraq and Libya and put aboard a flight to Kuwait.

The hostages, held for more than five hours, were two young sisters from Texas, a couple from Denver, Iowa, a priest, two policemen and hotel employees.

"I am not afraid to die," the gunman said, waving his submachine gun with one hand and holding a grenade in the other. "I have no desire to live," he said. "After I shoot these people, I will pull the plug on a hand grenade and kill myself and everyone else around."

"You pass this on to the Greeks: if the deputy premier does not

come to the hotel I will shoot the Americans first and then the priest."

The Palestinian spoke through an interpreter. He demanded that Deputy Premier Stylianos Patsalos escort him to the airport for safe conduct out of the country.

But Mr. Patsalos refused. The three Arab ambassadors then came forward to arrange the gunman's safe conduct.

The gunman refused to identify himself but said he came from "occupied Palestine."

In addition to the submachine gun and two grenades, the gunman was armed with two revolvers, apparently taken from the two policemen.

Shortly before noon, an El Al security guard saw a man with a submachine gun enter the outer door of the Israeli airline's office. The guard triggered an automatic lock on an inner door.

The man tried to batter in the door, but it held and he raced away down a side street into the Amalia Hotel. There he rounded up 40 hostages, but soon let all but 17 go.

Police surrounded the hotel, placed sharpshooters in strategic locations and then tried to negotiate with him but failed because of language problems.

Police Inspector Angelos Dondos wounded himself accidentally when his pistol caught on a door handle as he was entering the hotel to negotiate.

The accident apparently led the gunman to believe that police were moving in and he fired off several rounds from his automatic weapon, chipping the marble in the hotel lobby.

Pentagon Aide Sees SAC Role Laird Denies Ordering Raid Reports Falsified

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, July 19 (NTT).—Former Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird and his retired top military adviser, Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, yesterday criticized the falsification of official reports dealing with the secret bombing of Cambodia, and disavowed any knowledge of any such actions.

Mr. Laird, now a principal White House adviser on domestic affairs, emphatically disputed a Pentagon suggestion that he and other high Defense Department officials had authorized a "special security reporting procedure," involving falsification, to prevent disclosure of the bombing. It involved more than 3,600 reports on Communist supply lines during a 14-month period in 1969 and 1970.

The suggestion was made Tuesday by Jerry W. Friedheim, the chief Pentagon spokesman, who told newsmen that the bombing operation itself "and the special security reporting procedures were fully authorized and directed by senior military and civilian officials here in Washington."

Inquiries Continue
The White House has confirmed that President Nixon personally authorized the bombing raids on Cambodia, with the approval of his key advisers, and urged that they be kept secret. But continuing inquiries by The New York Times have not been able to establish the source of the orders calling upon military officers—many of them serving in the Strategic Air Command, which flies the B-52 bombers—to falsify official documents. White House spokesmen were unavailable to discuss the matter yesterday.

Mr. Friedheim said today that the responsibility for falsifying the reports "most likely" rested with the Strategic Air Command, the Associated Press reported. Mr. Friedheim said that "special security precautions" for masking the raids were ordered by top Defense Department officials for diplomatic reasons, but that "the mechanics no doubt were worked out in the major command; that was SAC."

Mr. Friedheim reported yesterday that 3,600 unannounced raids were carried out on Cambodia, with more than 100,000 tons of bombs dropped.

"It's true that there were extraordinary security measures," Mr. Laird said in a telephone interview, "but I did not at any time direct or authorize falsification of official records."

"At no time while I was in the Pentagon," he repeated heatedly, "did I direct or authorize the falsification of records."

The former secretary of defense, who rejoined the administration in the midst of the Watergate scandal in June, said he was baffled by the fact that the



Melvin R. Laird

Pentagon did not include the Cambodian statistics in classified documents sent earlier this year to the Senate Armed Services Committee at the request of Sen. Harold E. Hughes, D., Iowa.

Mr. Friedheim indicated today that Deputy Secretary of Defense William F. Clements and Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, were the Pentagon officials who decided that information on the secret bombing would not be included

in the report to the Senate committee, the AP reported.

Committee members have demanded an explanation from the Defense Department about that failure. They also have said that they would seek to determine who had authorized the falsification.

"I don't understand why they didn't include them," Mr. Laird said of the statistics. After the invasion of Cambodia in May, 1970, he said, "we never denied the bombing."

Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger admitted on Monday that B-52s had been bombing Cambodia while the United States was officially professing to respect Phnom Penh's neutrality in the Vietnam war. He said the action was essential to protect U.S. troops.

A Revelation
That revelation—and the subsequent controversy—was prompted by Senate testimony on Monday from Hal S. Knight, a former Air Force major, who said that he had falsified some records and burned others under the direct orders of his superiors in South Vietnam.

In a telephone interview from his farm near Martinsburg, W. Va., Gen. Wheeler, who served as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said he was not involved.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Similar Version in Senate

House Approves Bill to Limit President in Undeclared War

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP).—The House of Representatives passed a bill last night that sharply limits the President's power to wage undeclared wars—a measure that President Nixon has said he would veto.

The vote was 244 to 170, but it was 32 short of the two-thirds needed to override a veto.

The Senate began debate on a similar bill, which it had approved in the last Congress and was expected to pass again. Another version, therefore, of the confrontation between the President and the Congress over war powers—such as was threatened last month over funds to bomb Cambodia, but then was compromised—appears in the making.

The legislation is intended to prevent the United States from sliding into another Vietnam-type war without specific congressional approval.

The House measure states that the President must halt any commitment of U.S. armed forces to combat outside the United States after 120 days, unless Congress has approved his action. The Senate bill would require him to halt after 30 days, unless he has congressional endorsement.

Can Halt Within 120 Days
The House bill also provides that Congress may order a halt to the U.S. involvement at any time, within the 120-day period if a majority of both houses of Congress passes such a resolution—which would not be subject to the President's signature or veto.

House Republican leader Gerald Ford of Michigan read to the House a telegram from Mr. Nixon on which said that he would veto any bill which contained those provisions. Mr. Nixon called them "dangerous and unconstitutional restrictions" on the President's power to act in the national interest in time of emergency.

Sponsors of the bill insisted that the measure simply was another expression of the constitutional power to declare war. If Congress does not pass a declaration of war, there is no war, they said. The 120-day argument is that Congress fails to approve the President's undeclared war, it should be stopped.

Furthermore, they noted, the bill provides that Congress shall vote on a resolution of approval or disapproval, even if only one member introduces it in each house.

The provisions ordering U.S. involvement to cease by concurrent resolution troubled even some supporters, because a concurrent resolution has no legal force beyond the confines of the Capitol. But sponsors contended that the bill could give legal force to a future concurrent resolution.

The Senate bill does not have the provision ending hostilities by concurrent resolution.

Under the House bill, whenever the President sends U.S. troops into combat abroad, he must report to the Congress within 72 hours, the legal authority for it and the estimated scope and cost of the operation. The 120 days then would begin to be counted.

As debate began in the Senate, Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., said there were 25 "grave practical and constitutional problems" raised by the Senate version of the bill.



ATHENS EXCHANGE—SHH holding submachine gun, the young Palestinian is escorted by Greek police as he leaves hotel where he held hostages for more than five hours.

Millions on TV Misinformed

Ervin Hoaxed, Reports Nixon Plans to Deliver the Tapes

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP).—Senate Watergate committee chairman Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., today deplored as a "hoax" a telephone call he got from Treasury Secretary George F. Shultz announcing that President Nixon had decided to release tape recordings of his conversations with aides concerning the Watergate.

The FBI was promptly asked by both President Nixon and the Senate committee to investigate the hoax.

Sen. Ervin took the hoax call at a phone booth inside the hearing room on a telephone with an unlisted number.

It was reported that President Nixon was dismayed that Sen. Ervin did not double-check the information in the call before announcing it over TV.

"My trust in humanity has been grossly abused by someone," Sen. Ervin said sadly but with apparent good humor on national television during the afternoon session of the Watergate hearings.

Half an hour before, Sen. Ervin announced with pleasure to millions of TV-watchers that "Secretary Shultz has called me and advised me that the President has decided to make available to the committee tapes of conversations which may have been had with witnesses before the committee and which are relevant to the matters which the committee is authorized to investigate."

His announcement was made a couple of hours after White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler told newsmen that the President will draft his reply this weekend to the Ervin committee's request for the tapes concerning the Watergate.

[The Washington Post, quoting sources, reported tonight that President Nixon has decided not to release the tapes to the Senate committee.]

2 Ex-Aides Reportedly Affirm Johnson Used Microphones

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP).—The Nixon administration has supported its contention that it did not originate hidden microphones at the White House by producing affidavits from two White House employees during the administration of former President Lyndon B. Johnson.

One of the two sworn statements said listening and taping devices were installed by Mr. Johnson at least by 1965 and could be activated at the push of a button.

They were placed in the cabinet room, on phones in the Oval Office, at Mr. Johnson's office in Austin, Texas, at the LBJ Ranch near Johnson City, Texas, and on the desk of the President's appointments secretary, the affidavit said.

In the second affidavit, a member of the White House communications agency said Mr. Johnson had a hidden microphone installed in 1965 in the backboard of a small sitting room adjacent to the Oval Office where he often worked. The names of the employees who gave the affidavits were not disclosed.

Former Nixon White House aide

Alexander P. Butterfield told the Senate Watergate Committee Monday that President Nixon ordered recording devices placed in his offices and on his telephone beginning in 1971.

White House special counsel J. Fred Buzhardt then told the committee by letter that the devices that record Mr. Nixon's conversations are similar to systems used in the Johnson administration. Johnson administration officials said they knew of no such recording system in use during the Johnson presidency. One former Johnson aide, Joseph A. Califano, called Mr. Buzhardt's contention "an outrageous smear on a dead President."

The two affidavits gave no indication of how often the listening devices were activated during the Johnson administration or whether persons whose conversations were taped were informed of the taping.

The devices presently installed automatically record all conversations of the President.

One of the affidavits said Mr. Johnson's listening and recording devices were removed shortly before President Nixon took office in 1969.



CAPITAL SESSION—Senate Watergate committee chairman Sen. Sam Ervin, D., N.C. (right) conferring with some of his committee and staff members during the ongoing hearings. From left to right: Sen. Howard Baker, R., Tenn., Sen. Lowell Weicker, R., Conn., assistant counsel Terry Lenser and assistant counsel Rufus Edmisten.

Recording in Archives Surprise 4

Kennedy Aides Claim Ignorance on Taping

By John Kifer

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 19

(AP).—Several high officials of the Kennedy administration said yesterday that they had no knowledge of the recordings of presidential meetings or telephone calls.

The John F. Kennedy Library announced Tuesday night that it had discovered 68 Dictabelts of presidential telephone calls and 126 magnetic tapes of presidential meetings. Dan H. Fenn Jr., the director of the library, said that "a cursory check" of the recordings appeared to indicate that they were concerned with national security affairs.

McGeorge Bundy, President Kennedy's national security adviser, said that the announcement was "the first I knew" of any recording of meetings.

"I know nothing about it," Mr. Bundy said, adding that he did not recall seeing any recording equipment during meetings he attended. He speculated that, if there was taping, it was "a very private decision by President Kennedy."

"Absolutely Inconceivable" Arthur Schlesinger Jr., the historian, described the idea of secret recordings during the Kennedy era as "absolutely inconceivable." It was not the sort of thing Kennedy would have done. The kind of people in the White House then would not have thought of doing something like that, the former White House aide said.

He added, however, that "it is my impression there were occasional—few critical meetings—where recordings were made," and he suggested that the negotiations with Gov. Ross Barnett over the integration of the University of Alabama may have been recorded.

Larry O'Brien, the former Democratic national chairman and a key political operative under President Kennedy, said that he "never had any knowledge" of any recording. He

too, said that he had "no recollection" of seeing any recording equipment during meetings.

Unaware of Taping Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark told a Democratic breakfast meeting in New York that he was unaware of any "surveillance taping" of White House conversations during either the Kennedy or Johnson administrations.

"I don't believe it happened," Mr. Clark said. "It's a shameful thing to do. It's unacceptable that a President could ever condone, much less order, secret taping."

The Kennedy recordings, dating to mid-1962, were discovered Tuesday in a search of the archives of the Kennedy Library. The circumstances under which the recordings were made and the principles were not divulged. The announcement said that

the "library staff has not reviewed the material, nor has it been screened for public release by the screening committee established under the deed of gift turning the material over to the federal government."

Recordings by Roosevelt WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP).—Harry H. Vaughan, military aide to President Harry S. Truman, said today that President Franklin D. Roosevelt, ordered wiretaps placed on the home telephones of his closest aides.

Mr. Vaughan, now living in suburban Alexandria, Va., said that he never learned the purpose of the wiretaps and personally discarded a sheet of wiretap transcripts after Truman became President following Roosevelt's death in 1945. Truman ordered the wire taps discontinued, Mr. Vaughan said.

Mr. Vaughan said Mr. MacGregor told him he was relying on assurances that no one at the committee was involved, and he didn't want to hear anything else.

But one area where he was hamstrung, he said, concerned revelations made by G. Gordon Liddy four days after the break-in. Since Liddy approached him as an attorney, Mr. Vaughan said, he felt bound by an attorney-client relationship to "keep quiet about Liddy's revelations."

Liddy told him about the break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, the spiriting away of ITT figure Dita Beard, when investigators were looking for her, and details of the Watergate break-in.

Mr. Vaughan said he asked Liddy on whose authority he had operated in the pre-Watergate operations.

"The words he did use were clearly meant to imply that they were operating on the express authority of the President of the United States with the assistance of the Central Intelligence Agency," Mr. Vaughan said.

Mr. Vaughan said he scheduled to continue his testimony tomorrow, testified that he himself at first believed the CIA was involved in the Watergate.

Despite his warnings to others, Mr. Vaughan said he never contacted Mr. Nixon or Mr. Halde- man or John D. Ehrlichman about the Watergate.

"That's saying school's in for a few months, but then out, and that tends to weaken the controls' effectiveness," Mr. Heller said.

Chicago University economist Milton Friedman, an advocate of an immediate return to no controls, said:

"I can expect these controls will breed further controls. In some areas there will be shortages and this will lead to compulsory allocations and rationing. Unfortunately, I see no end until the whole system breaks down under the pressure of black market and widespread evasion."

Mr. Friedman approved of the lifting of food-price ceilings and predicted that prices "may well taper off or actually come down."

Donald Regan, chairman of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, the nation's largest brokerage house, said he felt Phase-4 was counterproductive. He said that, unlike the 60-day price freeze, Phase-4 would be more "positive psychologically" for the stock market and would "temporarily slow inflationary expectations."

Harry A. Jacobs Jr., president of Sachs & Co. brokerage firm, said, "The Phase-4 guidelines represent a tough anti-inflation package that should be welcome by Wall Street."

Paul W. McCracken, University of Michigan professor and former chairman of Mr. Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers, said: "Just from the standpoint of economic policy, in the narrow sense, it would have been better to have Phase-4 be the elimination of wage-price controls. As an economist, I think we'd be better off in the long run—by that I mean a year or year and a half—without these controls."

Initial congressional reaction to Phase-4 was concerned mainly with the program's effect on food prices.

Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., and Sen. Jacob Javits, R., N.Y., thought the selective system of controls would be tough.

"I have a distinct feeling they mean business," said Sen. Javits after a White House briefing.

Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D., Wis., predicted that Phase-4 "will become an administrative nightmare. Phase-4, like Phase-3,

Contradictions On Watergate

(Continued from Page 1) Republican National Convention in August, he cornered then-campaign director Clark MacGregor and warned: "There are people who are involved in the campaign who have a tremendous exposure, and you better watch what you're saying and let me brief you."

Mr. MacGregor had been denying committee involvement in Watergate.

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Economic Experts Divided

Over Nixon's Phase-4 Plan

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP).—Some leading economic experts find more to worry about than to welcome in the fourth phase of President Nixon's economic controls program.

Their chief reservation about the Phase-4 structure announced yesterday is that the plan treats some of the symptoms but fails to get down to the source of inflationary problems.

"My major reaction is total disappointment," said Pierre Rinfret, a former Nixon economic adviser who now heads a consulting firm. "It treats the evidence of inflation rather than the problem of inflation."

Wall Street, on the other hand, greeted the plan with general approval.

And the initial response from organized labor was mixed, with United Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock saying Phase-4 is "something we can live with. Under all the circumstances, it makes a great deal of sense for the American economy."

President George Meany of the AFL-CIO declined immediate comment.

Chaos Predicted "Here we go again. More chaos and confusion, but nothing changes," said Jerry Wurt, president of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

The secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Patrick E. Gorman, called it "a new summer offensive against consumers." He said: "Now it's Phase-4 and so far as consumers and food workers are concerned, we say, 'So, what's new?'"

Many corporate executives were withholding comment until they could study the impact of the complex controls on their industries.

Mr. Rinfret maintained that the administration had admitted for the first time that "it cannot control inflation, only moderate it."

Raymond Saunier, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers and former President Eisenhower and now a professor at Columbia University, said the program does not address itself to supply and demand, which he termed the real culprits behind inflation.

"I don't know how bad inflation will be to get before we approach its fundamentals," he said.

John Kenneth Galbraith, ambassador to India under former President John F. Kennedy and one of his economic advisers, said Phase-4 was "all right as far as it goes." But he added: "It leaves the enormous problem that the price controls are still in the hands of people who don't believe in them. It would have been wiser to swear off the freeze on food prices a long time ago."

Walker H. Hall, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, said: "The skeleton looks pretty good, but now the question is will the administration really put flesh on the bone by providing for a tough followthrough."

He said the rules would not work without strict policing.

Some of the economists also viewed with skepticism Mr. Nixon's statement that he was aiming to remove all controls in early 1974.

"That's saying school's in for a few months, but then out, and that tends to weaken the controls' effectiveness," Mr. Heller said.

Chicago University economist Milton Friedman, an advocate of an immediate return to no controls, said:

"I can expect these controls will breed further controls. In some areas there will be shortages and this will lead to compulsory allocations and rationing. Unfortunately, I see no end until the whole system breaks down under the pressure of black market and widespread evasion."

Mr. Friedman approved of the lifting of food-price ceilings and predicted that prices "may well taper off or actually come down."

Donald Regan, chairman of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, the nation's largest brokerage house, said he felt Phase-4 was counterproductive. He said that, unlike the 60-day price freeze, Phase-4 would be more "positive psychologically" for the stock market and would "temporarily slow inflationary expectations."

Harry A. Jacobs Jr., president of Sachs & Co. brokerage firm, said, "The Phase-4 guidelines represent a tough anti-inflation package that should be welcome by Wall Street."

Paul W. McCracken, University of Michigan professor and former chairman of Mr. Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers, said: "Just from the standpoint of economic policy, in the narrow sense, it would have been better to have Phase-4 be the elimination of wage-price controls. As an economist, I think we'd be better off in the long run—by that I mean a year or year and a half—without these controls."

Initial congressional reaction to Phase-4 was concerned mainly with the program's effect on food prices.

Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., and Sen. Jacob Javits, R., N.Y., thought the selective system of controls would be tough.

"I have a distinct feeling they mean business," said Sen. Javits after a White House briefing.

Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D., Wis., predicted that Phase-4 "will become an administrative nightmare. Phase-4, like Phase-3,

shows all the signs of hasty improvisation."

Sen. Russell Long, D., I., chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said he doubts if controls will be tough enough. However, he saw the end of a food-price freeze as providing producers and growers with relief.

The House Democratic leader Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts said, "There's no question in my mind there will be an increase in prices. I just hope it won't be unbearable."

Growth Rate Drops in U.S. Inflation Up

(Continued from Page 1)

job and sales, and higher prices and incomes. But too big a rate for too long also means higher prices.

Today's new growth and inflation figures were contained in the Commerce Department's quarterly survey of the gross national product, the best value of all goods and services.

The GNP rose to 80.9 percent of \$1,271 billion in the second quarter, a 9.5 percent increase over the three months ending March.

That increase, however, was only about one-third real, or two-thirds inflation.

In all of 1972 the GNP rose 9.4 percent. There, however, proportions were on the rise. The expansion was two-thirds real—an increase in actual output—and only one-third inflation.

The figures published to be preliminary and will be revised next month. Herbert St. Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, said there is a chance the growth figure will be revised upward.

The figure, he said, was "a bit more than we anticipated" and is "more than some other key statistics suggest that it ought to be."

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WEATHER

	°F	°C	Wind	Clouds
ALBANY	74	23	Sunny	
ALBUQUERQUE	74	23	Sunny	
ANCONA	74	23	Cloudy	
ATLANTA	74	23	Unsettled	
BALTIMORE	74	23	Unsettled	
BIRMINGHAM	74	23	Unsettled	
BOSTON	74	23	Unsettled	
BUFFALO	74	23	Unsettled	
CHICAGO	74	23	Unsettled	
CINCINNATI	74	23	Unsettled	
CLEVELAND	74	23	Unsettled	
DALLAS	74	23	Unsettled	
DENVER	74	23	Unsettled	
DETROIT	74	23	Unsettled	
EL PASO	74	23	Unsettled	
HONOLULU	74	23	Unsettled	
KANSAS CITY	74	23	Unsettled	
LAS VEGAS	74	23	Unsettled	
LOS ANGELES	74	23	Unsettled	
MEMPHIS	74	23	Unsettled	
MILWAUKEE	74	23	Unsettled	
MINNEAPOLIS	74	23	Unsettled	
MOBILE	74	23	Unsettled	
MONTREAL	74	23	Unsettled	
MURKIN	74	23	Unsettled	
NEW YORK	74	23	Unsettled	
NEWARK	74	23	Unsettled	
NEW ORLEANS	74	23	Unsettled	
NEWPORT	74	23	Unsettled	
PHILADELPHIA	74	23	Unsettled	
PITTSBURGH	74	23	Unsettled	
RICHMOND	74	23	Unsettled	
SAN ANTONIO	74	23	Unsettled	
SAN FRANCISCO	74	23	Unsettled	
SAN JUAN	74	23	Unsettled	
SARASOTA	74	23	Unsettled	
SEATTLE	74	23	Unsettled	
SPRINGFIELD	74	23	Unsettled	
ST. LOUIS	74	23	Unsettled	
TAMPA	74	23	Unsettled	
TULSA	74	23	Unsettled	
WASHINGTON	74	23	Unsettled	
WICHITA	74	23	Unsettled	
WILMINGTON	74	23	Unsettled	
YAKIMA	74	23	Unsettled	

Brookings Institution Report

Study Sees Huge U.S. Savings By Shifts in Defense Strategy

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, July 19 (UPI).—Major shifts in U.S. defense strategy that could cut rising military costs by \$10 billion to \$25 billion a year by 1978 were suggested yesterday in a study by the Brookings Institution.

One projected alternative would return existing strategy for defense of Europe by reaping U.S. forces "for a short, intense conflict in Europe rather than for a replay of World War I." In addition, "In Asia, the United States would limit its security interests to Japan and defense from commitments to the defense of Southeast Asia."

These and other bold ideas for revising nuclear and conventional forces and strategies are set to be discussed in congressional hearings on U.S. force levels in Europe.

The proposals, published by

Errors Seen in Soviet Deal on U.S. Wheat

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP).—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., chairman of the Senate investigations subcommittee, said today that governmental blunders in the Soviet wheat deal cost American food buyers \$1 billion.

Sen. Jackson, whose subcommittee will open public hearings tomorrow on the wheat sale, said that large increases in the prices of hamburger, chicken, flour and eggs can be traced directly to the 1972 deal.

"The blunder was born in a climate of government secrecy and bureaucratic negligence," Sen. Jackson said. The panel will be investigating whether laws were violated by the Agriculture Department, by companies that sold the grain or by sellers in commodity futures. He said that he has evidence now to indicate violations.

Sen. Jackson said that President Nixon's new Phase-4 wage-price controls will not work unless the government takes steps to coordinate agricultural exports.

"I believe there has to be some type of control on [export of] critical items that could have adverse effects on American consumers," Sen. Jackson said. Congress should create a "ceiling" clearing house and set standards for such exports.

Knew in Advance

He said that the subcommittee has information that the Agriculture Department knew in advance about the impending sale of wheat without withholding information from Americans.

The first scheduled witness tomorrow will be Clarence Palmy, who, while assistant secretary of agriculture, negotiated the wheat sale and then became an officer of Continental Grain Co., a major supplier of wheat to the Soviet Union. He is to be followed by Bernard Siebowicz, executive vice-president of Continental.

Sen. Jackson said that a key question for the panel is why the U.S. government depleted the grain reserve to make the sale when wheat owned by the government could have been sold.

He said that the subcommittee has information that shuts Agriculture Department officials of knowing about the negotiations.

"By keeping quiet—or by not adhering to learn about these sales—USDA virtually insured that the Russians and the grain corporations would benefit at the expense of the farmers," he said.

Space officials said it was uncertain whether such a walkout would affect the July 28 launch.

59th Starfighter Down

BONN, July 19 (AP).—West German armed forces lost their 59th F-4G starfighter jet today when the plane crashed near Ingolstadt in Bavaria, the Defense Ministry announced. The pilot parachuted to safety.

the independent research institution were made at a time when the Nixon administration is mounting a major campaign in Congress to beat back drives to cut the numbers of U.S. troops based in Western Europe.

Nixon Doctrine
Although the administration prides itself on reductions it has made in U.S. forces around the world under the Nixon Doctrine, the Brookings report states:

"Less attention has been paid to devising ways of using manpower more efficiently or simplifying the design of weapons systems. And for the most part, no changes have been made in the assessment of U.S. interests abroad, and of the forces necessary to protect them."

With the soaring costs of manpower and equipment, the study said, "the fact remains that a year of major progress in the President's quest for international peace has been followed by a substantial increase in the defense budget."

"In effect," the report noted, "this year's peace dividend is to be used for military rather than civilian purposes."

25 Percent More
For 1974, the cost of the "baseline force" for U.S. defense is listed at \$93.1 billion with \$95 billion in total obligatory authority. Projecting these costs, the report said that "by 1978 the current dollar defense budget could reach \$104 billion, or almost 25 percent more than in fiscal 1974."

"Two types of alternatives were given special emphasis in the report. One is a slowdown of the pace of modernizing nuclear strategic forces and economizing on spending generally, with projected savings of \$3 billion in fiscal 1974, 'nearly \$6 billion in 1975, and \$10 billion in 1978.'"

A bolder option, with projected savings of \$25 billion by 1978, would require basic changes in U.S. doctrine. In Europe, it would be based on fighting "a short war" rather than a protracted conflict; in Japan, on a limited of security interests, and in Southeast Asia, on a disengagement from defense commitments. It would include the following changes:

● Strategic weapons: Nuclear land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles would be gradually phased out. Instead of the nuclear "triad" of U.S. land, sea and air power, there would be just two kinds of nuclear forces—a dryad composed of bombers and submarine-launched missiles, on the assumption that two kinds of offensive forces would provide an invulnerable, flexible and powerful strategic retaliatory capacity indefinitely.

● Conventional forces: "Total conventional forces would be cut by roughly one-third. Army and Marine Corps divisions would be reduced from 16 to the equivalent of 11, carrier task forces from 15 to 9. Air Force tactical fighter wings would decline from 21 to 15."

● Europe: The approximately 250,000 U.S. ground troops in Europe would be reduced about 50,000 by reorganizing on the basis of reducing the United States portions of units based in Europe. Troops would be rotated in relatively short tours in order to reduce numbers of U.S. dependents living abroad, with cutbacks of forces earmarked for protracted war missions.

● Asia: A "lower military profile in Asia" would include the recall of about 50,000 U.S. men and four tactical fighter wings from Thailand; sharply reducing the U.S. military presence in Japan, Okinawa, Taiwan, South Korea and the Philippines and relying primarily on U.S. naval forces in the Pacific for the defense of Japan.

In examining the consequences of such fundamental shifts in U.S. strategy, the study acknowledged that a major question is whether the Soviet Union would interpret them as "a basic weakening of U.S. resolve" that would encourage the Kremlin to press the United States in areas of potential conflict.

For the Soviet leaders, the report noted, this would mean abandoning the opportunities they now perceive in economic and political cooperation with the United States.

"On the other hand," the report stated, "in the areas of major interest to the United States—Western Europe and Japan—the U.S.S.R. would see little evidence of a change in the U.S. security commitment."



Rescuers lifting body of one of the passengers while bus is still in the water.

Bodies Recovered in France's Worst Bus Accident

VIZILLE, France, July 19 (Reuters).—Divers and firemen recovered bodies today from a mountain river near here where a bus full of Belgian tourists crashed last night.

The police said 43 persons died in the crash, the worst such accident recorded in France. Six passengers, including a priest and two boys, survived.

All the passengers were Belgians returning to the Mons area from a vacation. Among the bodies recovered were those of several children. Three hundred rescue workers, including frogmen, worked under the glare of floodlights throughout the night to recover bodies from the swollen waters of the Romanche River.

The Romanche has been swollen

by recent rain and some of the bodies were found three miles downstream from the bridge where the bus plunged 60 feet into the river. First indications were that most of the killed had died from drowning. Suitcases, handbags and pieces of wreckage dotted the river banks.

Exact Cause Unknown

The exact cause of the accident remained unknown today. Albert Degreve, a survivor, told reporters in a Grenoble hospital that he was sitting in the middle of the bus, driven by Albert Lechien, 53, as it traveled toward the bridge.

"At the bottom of the hill, we all felt that we were going much too fast," Mr. Degreve, 45, said. "Some of us shouted,

'Albert, don't do anything silly.'"

"Then there was a burning smell from the end of the bus. I realized something had gone wrong. I don't think anybody realized what was happening. Suddenly the bus was filled with water. I was very lucky because I do not know how to swim."

The accident occurred on a particularly dangerous slope which French newspapers today described as "murderous." A notice warning drivers to slow down by engaging low gear, rather than running on their brakes, used to be posted on the road but was recently removed.

One of the survivors, named by hospital sources in Grenoble as Mrs. Denis Dubois, 60, was in a coma today.



Bus on embankment after it was pulled from river. It had fallen 60 feet from bridge.

Agree on Broad Principles

EEC Begins Talks on Anti-Pollution Policy

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, July 19 (UPI).—The Common Market ministers, holding their first joint talks today on environment and anti-pollution policy, agreed to broad principles and began to draft a resolution.

No formal statement was issued on the meeting but there was debate concerning authority over development of a Common Market anti-pollution policy, with

France objecting to giving such power to the EEC Council of Ministers. France argued that policy in that field should be the responsibility of the member states and be only marginally within the authority of the Common Market itself.

The French pointed out that there was no reference to environment policy in the Treaty of Rome, on which the EEC is based. The Irish minister, meanwhile, complained to the Danish minister

after the meeting about a Danish plan to dump 10,000 tons of toxic waste into the sea 250 miles off the Irish coast.

Strongly Felt

Both ministers were anxious to play the matter down, but their situation was strongly felt by all participants. The French representatives similarly felt compromised in their ambition to establish an EEC environment policy when reports reached Brussels during the meeting that the French nuclear tests in the Pacific were imminent.

The French invited all other EEC members, as well as the European Commission, to attend a scheduled conference in Paris in September to discuss the problems of marine pollution.

The Irish government has asked the Danes for more information about the proposed dumping of hormone and sleeping pill by-products. When the Danish intention first became known, it drew protests from Danish fishermen. The Danes hoped to find an alternative site south of Ireland and 100 miles off the French coast but, in view of the Irish reaction, the second plan probably will have to be abandoned.

3 Swim Elbe to West

HANNOVER, July 19 (Reuters).—A 46-year-old lawyer, a 30-year-old woman and her nine-year-old daughter fled from East Germany to the West early today by swimming the River Elbe together. West German border police said.

Press Claims Freedom Hit In U.K. Ruling

Law Lords Block Thalidomide Article

LONDON, July 19 (Reuters).—A leading British newspaper yesterday lost its court battle to publish an article on children crippled by the drug Thalidomide—and its editor immediately asserted that the outcome was a blow to freedom of the press.

The outcome of the lengthy legal battle waged by the Sunday Times came when the House of Lords ruled yesterday that publication of the article would be in contempt of court in view of prospective actions against Distillers Co. (Biochemicals) Ltd., which produced and marketed the drug in Britain.

The article was a lengthy feature dealing with the crippled children, the role of Distillers, the question of possible responsibility and the 10-year-old unsolved problem of compensation. The decision by the five law lords, Britain's highest appeals court, means that the newspaper cannot publish the article until complete litigation involving Distillers and representatives of the 400 children believed affected by Thalidomide has been concluded.

May Accept Offer

However, a settlement is believed to be imminent. The majority of parents involved have recently indicated that they are prepared to accept Distillers' offer of a \$20-million settlement and the details are now being worked out.

Sunday Times editor Harold Evans commented that the ruling was "a grave blow to freedom of the press in this country, not so much for what it says in detail, but for the fact that it has introduced new confusion into the law."

Lord Morris said the article went too far because, with much elaboration of facts, while not asserting a conclusion, it in effect conveyed the message that an examination of the negligence question showed that there was a considerable case that could be presented against Distillers.

Distillers has consistently denied negligence, while offering to help children affected by the drug. The 83-year-old leading law lord, Lord Reid, said he did not think freedom of the press would suffer from the ruling and added that the law would be clearer and easier to apply if it were made a general rule that "it is not permissible to prejudice issues in pending cases."

The British press lined up today in unanimous outrage against the ruling. "The balance of their lordships' arguments is tilted not only against the freedom of the press but also against the more important—against justice," said the Daily Mail in a typical editorial comment.

"Are we, and even other British newspapers who take an opposite view to ours, to be prohibited for years from writing about the accusations of massacre in Mozambique?" asked the Times. "Would all British newspapers be stopped from printing international news the rest of the world would know?"

The Guardian called the decision "a perverse judgment." The Daily Telegraph said the law lords took "a somewhat stringent view of the nature of contempt."

Rioting Erupts In Naples Over Bakers' Strike

NAPLES, July 19 (Reuters).—"Bread riots" are spreading in Naples in the wake of a strike by two-thirds of the city's 500 bakers. The bakeries shut down this week to protest a regional edict pegging the price of bread at 180 lire (about 39 cents) a kilo. Dozens of housewives laid siege to their bakeries and in some cases ransacked them. Gangs armed with crowbars smashed machinery in several bakeries and made off with hundreds of loaves.

At the same time, shops that stayed open were attacked by bakers armed with iron bars. Police received more than 50 telephone calls last night reporting violence in connection with the strike.

Yesterday, about 100 women built and set fire to a barricade in a square near the Naples lunatic asylum before being dispersed by police.

The bakers claim that they are losing money because of the rising cost of flour and the fixed price for their products.

Ulster Raids by British Army Net an IRA Leader, 13 Others

BELFAST, July 19 (AP).—Northern Ireland's most-wanted guerrilla and two of his senior officers were captured in a Belfast house today after an informer tipped off the British Army on their whereabouts.

British troops seized Gerry Adams, 34, the commander of the Belfast Brigade of the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing, and two of his aides, Brendan Hughes, 23, and Tom Cahill, 38. They were seized in the Roman Catholic Falls Road area. Later, they were handed over to Belfast police.

In what authorities called "a major breakthrough," two raids later resulted in the arrests of 11 more IRA Provisionals. In the first of the two raids, British troops arrested four men, again acting on information from an informer. Some women and children also were rounded up, but a military spokesman said they were released.

In Armagh, two carloads of Provisionals were arrested by security forces, a spokesman said. It was believed they were all from the Belfast area.

Interred in 1972
Mr. Adams, a former bartender, has been in British custody before. He was interned in 1972 and released after a few months, at IRA insistence, in order to take part in peace talks with British Northern Ireland administrator, William Whitelaw.

At that time, Mr. Adams was known as an IRA moderate, but he was subsequently promoted to the command of the Belfast Brigade and gained a reputation as a spokesman for violence.

Mr. Cahill is a brother of former Belfast Brigade commander Joe Cahill, who is serving a three-year jail term in the Irish Republic for gunrunning. The arrests were made as the minister of state for Northern Ireland, William Van Straubenzee, told the House of Commons in London that British troops were achieving "considerable success" against the guerrillas.

Mr. Van Straubenzee also an-

nounced, without giving figures, the first arrests of members of a militant Protestant group, the Ulster Freedom Fighters, who have claimed responsibility for the murder of several Catholics in recent weeks.

Meanwhile, the Provisional IRA admitted setting off a bomb that killed two British soldiers in Belfast on Tuesday. The guerrillas denied in the statement that civilians had been endangered by the bomb, although three elderly women were hurt. Two other soldiers remained in serious condition today.

In Londonderry, a bomb wrecked an auto accessory shop but a second bomb, planted nearby, was defused by army sappers. There were no casualties.

The British Army said it sent home a soldier whose mother has begun a campaign in England to have troops withdrawn from Northern Ireland.

Protestant extremists had threatened to kill the soldier, Pte. Paul Chaston, because of his mother's campaign. The army refused to disclose where Pte. Chaston had been sent but reliable sources said he and his family were at a hideaway in England.

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30,000 Libyans Near Border
On March to Cairo for Unity

CAIRO, July 19 (UPI)—More than 30,000 Libyans on a motorized march to demand complete union with Egypt pushed through the port city of Benghazi and the town of Derna and headed for the Egyptian frontier today, still determined to demonstrate in the heart of Cairo.

"The people are enthusiastic and determined to carry on the march to Cairo," the Libyan news agency reported.

Asked about Egyptian plans to stop the march at the coastal resort of Mersa Matruh, 120 miles inside Egypt, an agency official said: "We don't know where Mersa Matruh is."

The Libyans, rolling along in a convoy of shiny new cars and commandeered buses, are expected to break down barriers and sweep away barbed wire obstructions at the frontier to symbolize the unity they demand, the Tripoli radio said.

One car, with five occupants and bearing the number 422 assigned by organizers of the march, arrived in Mersa Matruh today and continued toward Cairo. The driver, who said they had left the march far behind by not stopping for 24 hours except for fuel, added that there had been no customs or immigration problem at the border.

At Benghazi and Derna, thousands of Libyan workers and students joined the convoy that began yesterday near the Tunisian border. Witnesses said the turnout was difficult to estimate, but that there were at least 2,000 vehicles. Derna is about 150 miles from the Egyptian border.

Scores of white-robed Arabs were riding on the roofs of the buses in what streamers called the "People's March for Arab Unity."

Many vehicles carried banners

Accord on Trade
Signed by France
And E. Germany

PARIS, July 19 (UPI)—France and East Germany today signed a 10-year trade and economic cooperation treaty aimed at doubling their commercial exchanges every five years.

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the French finance minister, signed the agreement with East German External Trade Minister Horst Seifert. Two weeks ago, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing signed a similar 10-year accord in Moscow.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the agreement, an outline which does not spell out firm trade figures but merely basic aims, would prove successful only if "needs follow our intentions."

He expressed the hope that East Germany would soon approve French offers of building a chemical factory and an automobile spare-parts plant. Each project calls for an investment of 200 million francs.

French officials said that trade with East Germany totaled 400 million francs in 1969 and had tripled by 1972. But French exports recently sagged.

Caetano Ends
Controversial
London VisitPortuguese Premier
Returns to Lisbon

LONDON, July 19 (Reuters).—Portugal's Premier Marcello Caetano left for home today after a four-day visit which encountered opposition because of allegations of Portuguese atrocities in Africa.

Mr. Caetano's jet arrived this afternoon in Lisbon. His controversial visit was to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the British-Portuguese treaty. No communiqué was issued by the departing premier.

Portuguese diplomats pronounced themselves satisfied with the official welcome and the comparatively small scale of the anti-Caetano demonstrations during the week. The protests, although vociferous, failed to disrupt the visit.

Most of the demonstrators were from the Committee for Freedom in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea, all Portuguese colonies. There was no demonstration at London Heathrow Airport as Mr. Caetano took his leave from Deputy Foreign Minister Julian Amery.

Throughout the visit, a heavy police guard kept protesters well away from the premier, who nevertheless often heard cries of "Caetano-assassin."

They were referring to reports that the Portuguese Army in Mozambique had murdered blacks suspected of helping guerrillas. In a news conference yesterday, Mr. Caetano said that initial inquiries had ruled out the possibility of such a massacre.

Charges by Peking HONG KONG, July 19 (Reuters).—China today accused Portugal of resorting to genocidal massacre in Africa to limit the black population.

It also reaffirmed support for the African people in their fight against imperialism and colonialism.

The official Chinese news agency, in its first comment on the alleged massacre in Mozambique, called it a "bloody crime" which had "roused the indignation of world public opinion and volcanic wrath among the African people."

U.S. May Increase
Soybean Exports

WASHINGTON, July 19 (Reuters).—Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz said today that it may be possible to increase exports of U.S. soybeans this marketing year—which ends in September—above the limit set by export controls imposed last month.

Mr. Butz said that the department was studying the soybean supply position and if, as was expected, domestic soybean crushings appear to be below predictions, the department probably would recommend an increase in allowable exports.

Husak Goes to Russia

VIENNA, July 19 (AP).—Czechoslovak Communist party chief Gustav Husak left Prague today for a vacation in the Soviet Union.



LION IN A LATHER—Nemo, a 430-pound lion in the Warner Bros. jungle habitat in West Bedford, N.J., getting shampoo and cold rinse from one of the attendants at the park this week. Both of them, Nemo especially, seem to be having a ball.

Kidnappers Are Said to Offer
Finger to Prove Getty Held

ROME, July 19 (UPI)—The self-described kidnappers of J. Paul Getty 3d, 16, grandson of one of the world's richest men, have told his mother that they are prepared to send her one of his fingers as proof that they were holding him, police and family sources said today.

The sources said the offer was made in a telephone call to Gail Harris Tuesday night and again in a letter in her son's handwriting.

Mrs. Getty's attorney asked the state radio network today to carry a message to the boy, grandson of oil billionaire J. Paul Getty, promising to follow their instructions and keep silent about future contacts.

Police and family sources confirmed the kidnappers' threat after the Rome newspaper Il Tempo broke the story.

The newspaper said Mrs. Harris asked an anonymous telephone

caller Tuesday night: "But how can I be sure that Paul is alive?" After a brief silence, Il Tempo said, the man replied in an irritated tone:

"We will send you one finger of Paul's."

Domenico Scali, chief of the Rome crime squad, said the threat convinced Mrs. Harris that the kidnapping was genuine.

Both he and Mrs. Getty denied reports that the kidnappers had asked a ransom of 300 million lire (\$600,000).

Mrs. Getty told newsmen after her second contact with the kidnappers Tuesday that no specific ransom figure had been mentioned.

The first contact was a telephone call a week ago, two days

after young Getty was last seen on Rome's Piazza Navona. His absence had caused no particular concern until then because he neither ate nor slept at home regularly.

Soviet Union and India Back
New Regime in Afghanistan

NEW DELHI, July 19 (AP).—India and the Soviet Union backed Afghanistan's new military-led government today, Gen. Daud Mohammed Daud's first day as president and premier.

Meanwhile, Radio Kabul reported that several persons were killed in the Tuesday morning coup d'état—the new regime's first admission that blood was spilled in the take-over.

Diplomatic reports said that Gen. Daud's soldiers were meeting resistance from some garrisons in the southern part of the country.

Reuters reported from Kabul that tanks and armored cars remained posted at key points in the Afghan capital. But the streets were quiet and there were no signs of armed resistance.

Radio Kabul said that the Russian ambassador had delivered

to the Foreign Ministry the Soviet government's decision to recognize Gen. Daud's regime in place of the monarchy of King Mohammed Zahir Shah.

The Russians, Gen. Daud's most important big-power ally during his 19 years as premier from 1953 to 1963, thus became the first government to accept the new regime.

Radio Kabul announced that India had become the second, although a spokesman for the Indian Foreign Ministry stopped short of using the term "recognition." The spokesman said that, since the Afghanistan bureau was functioning as a "continuing entity," there was no need for formal recognition.

U.S. Weighs Recognition

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said recognition was still under study.

The Indian Foreign Ministry said the Afghan Foreign Ministry had called in the heads of mission in Kabul yesterday. The office's director-general "explained... the developments which had just taken place," the Indian spokesman said.

He said the Afghan official then asked that the governments which the diplomats represented immediately recognize the Daud regime.

Radio Kabul gave no figures on casualties of the coup and no details about who was killed.

But the British Broadcasting Corp. reported that 30 persons had been killed, including some officers. One was said to be Gen. Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, Western diplomats also reported that he was believed to have been killed.

Finns to Return
Man Who Fleed
Russia in Boat

HELSINKI, July 19 (UPI)—The police said today they would return to the Soviet Union a 26-year-old Lithuanian who tried to flee in a rowboat across the Gulf of Finland.

Veijo Holm, deputy chief of the Helsinki criminal police, said the man would be returned in a few days.

A Finnish freighter picked the man up floundering near the Finnish coast, yesterday. Sailors said the man repeatedly said he wanted to go to West Germany.

Mr. Holm said the man's parents were German but that he was a Soviet citizen. The police said he carried no passport or identification papers.

The man did not ask for political asylum in Finland, the police said.

U.S. Disclaims
Pressing for
Lon Nol's Exit

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, July 19 (UPI)—An administration official asserted yesterday that the United States had decided against interfering in Cambodia's domestic political situation and was not trying to bring pressure on President Lon Nol to step down.

The official said that the White House had adopted a "hands-off policy" and was opposed to any "diem-style" solutions in Cambodia, a reference to the support given by Washington to the overthrow of President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam in 1963.

"We don't know who would be any better than Lon Nol, and have no candidate in the wings," he said.

He also said that he wanted to provide "clarification" of reports from Phnom Penh that President Nixon had invited Mr. Lon Nol to this country for medical treatment for the paralysis that resulted from his 1971 stroke.

Treated in 1971-72

He said that U.S. Army doctors from Hawaii and South Vietnam treated Marshal Lon Nol in 1971 and part of 1972. But more recently, he said, the Cambodian leader has turned to a New York specialist for help. The physician was able to use State Department channels to communicate with Marshal Lon Nol and with the Army doctors, he said.

During the last six months, Marshal Lon Nol talked of coming to the United States in search of a "miraculous cure," the official said. In May, the official said, he wrote Mr. Nixon saying that he might visit the United States about June 15.

Mr. Nixon, in a reply sent in the last month, said, according to the official, that he would be happy to see him if he arrived for treatment.

The official refused to divulge the name of the New York physician.

Since then, Marshal Lon Nol has vacillated about coming to the United States, the official said. "At this moment, we don't know if he will come or will not come, or when."

No Pentagon Plan
To Resume Draft
To Meet Shortage

WASHINGTON, July 19 (UPI)—The Pentagon said yesterday it has no contingency plans for reverting to the military draft, even though the new all-volunteer army is approximately 15,000 men short of its planned strength.

When asked at what point the Pentagon would feel the need to bring back conscription if recruiting efforts deteriorated, William P. Clements Jr., deputy defense secretary, said: "That's not even being considered."

In a briefing on the status of the all-volunteer force, Mr. Clements said the Defense Department is satisfied with the recruiting efforts since drafting ended in December and predicted that "an all-volunteer force can be achieved and maintained."

The power of the government to draft men into the armed services officially expired on July 1.

At the same briefing, Lt. Gen. Robert C. Taber, principal deputy assistant defense secretary for manpower and reserve affairs, said a return to the draft would depend on factors beyond the military's numerical strength.

These, he said, would include the Pentagon's perception of future enlistment trends, global balance of power and public opinion at home.

Mr. Taber asserted that the Defense Department has not even determined at what manpower level it would be forced to reinstitute the draft. He said a tentative plan for such an eventual has not even been devised.

Canadian Aide Quits Saigon,
Sees Détente Aiding Peace Bid

SAIGON, July 19 (AP)—Ambassador Michel Gaurin, the leader of the Canadian delegation to the international peace-keeping commission here, said today that the key to peace in Vietnam "is in the hands of Moscow and Peking, who are both interested in bettering their relations with the United States."

Mr. Gaurin departed for Canada today, only 13 days before the rest of the 280-man Canadian delegation officially pulls out of the four-party international Commission of Control and Supervision.

He also took some parting shots at the two Communist-bloc members of the ICCS, Hungary and Poland, and strongly criticized the Viet Cong.

Mr. Gaurin said he was more optimistic about the prospects of peace in Vietnam than he was a month ago.

Optimism Voiced

"This optimism is based on a number of assumptions which may prove wrong in the end," he said.

"However, I am inclined to believe the key to peace in Vietnam is in the hands of Moscow and Peking, who are both interested in bettering their relations with the United States."

This desire on their part is likely to have priority over their interest in the Indochina peninsula. Furthermore, I do not feel the Chinese wish the North Vietnamese to control the entire peninsula," Mr. Gaurin said.

"They are therefore interested, as I believe are the Soviets, in maintaining the status quo of four independent states: North and South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos."

Mr. Gaurin mentioned Hungary and Poland by name for the first time in criticism of their roles on the commission. Ideological differences have hampered the commission's efforts to observe the cease-fire and investigate violations. Indonesia is the fourth ICCS member.

"I would say that Poland and Hungary would like to be im-

partial and objective—I don't think they came here essentially to be obstructive," Mr. Gaurin said. "But they will refuse to condemn publicly the Provisional Revolutionary Government (Viet Cong) or the North Vietnamese... They say to us, 'But you understand, it is impossible for us, it would not be understood in the Communist-bloc countries.'"

Mr. Gaurin, who will return to Greece to resume his post as ambassador in Athens, had postponed his departure for two weeks because two Canadian ICCS officers were detained for 17 days by the Viet Cong. The two were released on Sunday.

He said the Viet Cong's detention of Capt. Ian Patten and Capt. Fletcher Thomson was an "unacceptable violation of the Geneva Convention. It is only in uncivilized countries that such a thing can happen."

47 Red Troops
Die in Attack,
Saigon Says

SAIGON, July 19 (UPI)—Government troops killed 47 Communists in a 13-hour battle about 30 miles north of here yesterday, the South Vietnamese command said today.

The command said the battle started in the early morning with a 400-man Communist artillery barrage followed by a ground attack.

South Vietnamese casualties were three killed and 28 wounded, the command said. The attack occurred about seven miles southwest of Phn Gieo, near Lai Khe.

Prisoner Exchange

Meanwhile, the South Vietnamese and the Viet Cong, despite earlier conflicting reports, agreed yesterday to release all their remaining prisoners. The South Vietnamese said they will release 4,331 military prisoners and 33 civilians. The Communists said they will turn over 262 civilians and 410 military prisoners.

In Cambodia, insurgent troops continued to apply pressure on all sides of Phnom Penh today despite heavy American bombing raids, the Cambodian high command said. The command said heavy fighting was going on north and south of the capital.

To the south, the rebel troops tried to infiltrate the government's defense perimeter only 10 miles from the capital, while to the west, fighting was centered at Chrey Leas, along a railroad line which runs from Phnom Penh to the northwest, a command spokesman said.

The command said two rice-carrying convoys—one by river, the other by road—managed to reach the capital yesterday without incident. American pilots said, however, that the river convoy, consisting of a tanker, an ammunition barge and two rice barges, slipped into Phnom Penh after undergoing heavy fire at Dey Dos, 24 miles southeast of the capital.

Rogers, in Seoul, Endorses
UN Membership for 2 Koreas

SEOUL, July 19 (AP)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers discussed United Nations membership for both North and South Korea yesterday in talks with South Korean Premier Kim Chong Pil.

On his first visit to Seoul since 1969, Mr. Rogers assured his hosts that President Chung Hee Park's proposal for UN membership for both Koreas has the full endorsement of Washington. Mr. Park made the proposal in June, reversing previous opposition to any recognition for North Korea.

Mr. Park's proposal repeatedly has been turned down by Communist North Korea as a "unilateral scheme to perpetuate the split of the nation and fabricate two Koreas, according to the U.S. imperialist plan."

That charge was repeated again yesterday in a broadcast coinciding with Mr. Rogers' arrival in Seoul from Tokyo, where he took part in a U.S.-Japanese cabinet-level economic conference.

Mr. Rogers met with the foreign minister of South Korea, Kim Yung Shik, and assured him that the 49,000 U.S. troops in Korea will not be reduced before the end of 1974.

American sources said that the long-range U.S. goal is to fulfill the 1948 promise to remove American troops from Korea and remove American troops from Asian trouble spots.

Mr. Rogers told Mr. Kim, however, that American troops will stay in Korea until Washington is convinced that no instability will be created by their withdrawal.

While welcoming that assurance, the newspaper Korea Herald warned the United States editorially today against any "hasty approach" to North Korea without a reciprocal response. Otherwise, it said, the "balance of power" needed to maintain the structure of peace in this region could be broken.

The newspaper said that the United States' "increasingly protectionist stance on trade is puzzling" and added that restrictions on exports to such developing nations as this republic is doubly puzzling.

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British Singer
Faces Trial in
Payola Case

LONDON, July 19 (UPI)—Singer Janie Jones, her former husband and another man were ordered today by magistrate's court to stand trial at the Old Bailey.

New charges were filed against Miss Jones, bringing the total to 29. They include abetting prostitution, blackmail, attempting to poison her former husband and obstructing justice.

Five charges against Eric Gilbert, 42, a former court clerk who lived at Miss Jones's London home, were dismissed by Magistrate Edward Robery. The third defendant, Miss Jones's ex-husband, is songwriter John Christian-Dee.

The charges stemmed from an investigation of alleged sex and money payments to British Broadcasting Corp. personnel to induce them to play certain phonograph records on the air.

Five call girls allegedly under the singer's control testified in graphic detail at the magistrate's court today after Miss Jones's home and at Miss Jones's home. Two men, one a peer, testified to giving her money to prevent their names being publicized.

Supreme Soviet Closes

MOSCOW, July 19 (UPI)—The Supreme Soviet parliament ended a three-day session today after unanimously endorsing decrees to improve public education, combat hijacking of airliners and protect literary property. Tass news agency said.

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Navy Officers, Politicians Allegedly Named

Athens Said to Charge Caramanlis, 59 Others in Coup

ATHENS, July 19 (Reuters).—Sixty Greek officers and politicians—including ex-Premier Constantine Caramanlis—were charged tonight with plotting to overthrow the present army-backed government, it was authoritatively learned here.

The charges were contained in a 10-page indictment issued by an officer of the military judiciary, Gregory Skokas.

The indictment, submitted to the military commander of Athens, said the officers and the politicians took part in a pro-royalist navy mutiny in May which sought to topple the regime and restore King Constantine to his throne.

The Athens military commander will decide whether there is a case and if so will commit them for trial by court-martial.

Mr. Caramanlis, premier for eight years until 1963 when he went into self-imposed exile in France, was charged with plotting to overthrow the regime, the source said.

Charged with him were his former foreign minister, Evangelos Averoff-Tossitsas, two other former ministers, a former member of parliament and cashiered army Maj. Michael Arnaoutis, personal secretary to deposed King Constantine.

The indictment also accused former Adms. Constantine Egeopoulos, chief of the navy until the army coup in 1967, Ioannis Minoas and Antonios Rozakis of participating in the plot.

Retired navy Capt. George Konofas and navy Capt. Nicholas Pappas also were accused in the indictment. Capt. Pappas was the commander of the destroyer Velos, which broke away from NATO maneuvers late in May and mutinied against the regime. Capt. Pappas and 30 of his officers sought asylum in Italy.

The discovery of the mutiny

precipitated the abolition of the monarchy in Greece on June 1. The Greek people will vote in a referendum on July 29 on constitutional changes sealing the abolition of the monarchy and establishing a presidential republic with Premier George Papadopoulos as its president.

Except for Mr. Caramanlis, Maj. Arnaoutis, Capt. Pappas, and retired Adm. Rozakis, all the others mentioned in the indictment are detained at Athens Military Police Headquarters.

Observers here believe that the regime may deprive Mr. Caramanlis and the other three officers, who all reside abroad, of their Greek nationality.

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Iran Presents Plan to Control Oil

TEHRAN, July 19 (AP).—Iranian Premier Amir Abbas Hoveida today presented an oil bill to parliament which will give Iran "full and real control" of its entire oil industry.

The plan, which includes a 20-year sale of 35 billion barrels of crude to a consortium of British, American, French and Dutch companies who have operated this country's oil industry, was negotiated by the Shah of Iran and the consortium during talks at the royal residence on

the Persian Gulf island of Kish and at the Swiss resort of St. Moritz, Mr. Hoveida said.

The deal will increase Iran's annual oil revenues to more than \$3.3 billion and give this country control of exploration, exploitation and marketing of oil, Mr. Hoveida said.

The pact means cancellation of the 1954 oil agreement between Iran and the Western consortium under which profits were split 50-50 and Iran had no say in increasing output.

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What's New in Phase-4?

While the economists and other pundits, the politicians and special interests, are picking apart the intricacies of Phase-4, the big difference between Phase-1 stands out starkly. It is not a matter of the precise elements of the prescription that make Phase-4 different, but the condition it is intended to cure.

All of the phases of Mr. Nixon's economic program had a dual function, with built-in potential contradictions. They were intended to stimulate the economy and curb the inflation that attends a boom. This was difficult enough, given the complexities of both the American domestic market and the global market in which it operates. But in the first phase, the chief concern was over services and industrial production. Now the key element is food—an area in which the lead time for increased production is generally longer, uncontrollable factors, like weather, much more important, and controls far more difficult to impose.

Moreover, the price of food is basic to the whole cost of living. The man who must pay more at the supermarket for the fundamental things that keep his family alive is not likely to be amenable to limits on his wage rises; he might postpone buying a new suit, a new television set or a new car, but his table has to be supplied at every meal. True? That table need not bear the best cuts of meat, and fancier items could be eliminated without depriving the family of what it needs. But higher food costs bring higher wage demands, and it does little good to try to convince the worker that his

work still buys him more than a similar expenditure of labor in another country.

By the same token, although farm units in the United States have been growing larger, and less numerous, there are still so many of them that controlling agriculture prices is extremely difficult. A black market in food finds wider public acceptance than, say, a black market in cigarettes, and the source of the products and their route to the market is far less easy to determine.

Will Phase-4 meet a situation in which the demand for food products, worldwide, is so great as at present? It is assumed that food prices will rise, at least until those prices have so stimulated production as to meet the demands upon it. But will the production be sufficient to do so, and will that happy result be achieved before wage demands, or the diversion of family income have set up new difficulties?

There is little agreement on this, in the United States or abroad. All the industrialized nations are under similar pressures, and many of them are under far greater strains than the United States is now, or is likely to encounter. But economics, so far as it is a science at all, is the science of the unexpected, as the injection of the global food crisis has demonstrated. Nothing can be taken for granted, whether it be the international status of the dollar or the world market or the world supply of soybeans. Phase-4 will work if the facts match its assumptions. The assumptions are logical enough; it is the facts of economics that can be so very illogical.

What's 'Tough' in Phase-4?

The Nixon administration has taken the wraps off its Phase-4 program to control wages and prices, disclosing a complex plan that seems designed chiefly to hold the line on prices for a little while longer—until the entire controls program can be dismantled.

Secretary of the Treasury Schultz insists that the new program is "tough," but the phrase used by John Dunlop, director of the Cost of Living Council, seems more accurate; he called it "fairly tough." Depending on the administration of Phase-4, even that may be an overstatement.

What is "tough" about the new program? Possibly two things: First, companies will be permitted to pass through increases in their costs only on a dollar-for-dollar basis, instead of putting up their prices by a further amount to maintain the same profit margins; second, companies will be permitted to raise prices to cover only those cost increases incurred since the last fiscal quarter before Phase-3 began in January (unless they have already passed through costs incurred before then). These two provisions may reduce the rate of pass-through slightly but will involve little actual cost absorption by business. Considering the huge upsurge of profits since Phase-1 began—since the third quarter of 1971 through the first quarter of 1973, corporate profits after taxes have risen 38 percent—this is not exactly a hardship program.

On the wage side, Phase-4 simply continues the guideline of 5.5 percent for wages plus 0.7 percent for benefits. Under Phase-3, the guideline was elastic and it promises to lose none of its elasticity in Phase-4. Union contracts this year have been coming in at an average rate of close to 7 percent—a rate likely to put more pressure on prices as productivity slows down.

There is no reason to expect wage settlements to come down in view of what seems

certain to happen to living costs—especially food costs—in the months ahead. The administration has already made clear that it expects a "hike" in food prices following the lifting of the 60-day price freeze on the food industry.

Prices of food to consumers may now rise to reflect the increased cost of raw agricultural products since early June although beef prices will remain under their March ceilings. The food price rules will stay in effect until September—when the same rules that apply to other products will also apply to foods. Most other prices will stay in the freeze until Aug. 12. The purpose of all this maneuvering appears to be to release from controls those products where supply shortages exist or are looming, but to keep a grip on prices where shortages do not exist.

The program may contain a self-destruct mechanism, President Nixon said he hoped to terminate controls by the end of 1973 and would do "everything in my power to achieve that goal." Mr. Nixon and his advisers are clearly putting their faith not on Phase-4 to stop the inflation but on an economic slowdown that they expect to result from a slowing of the expansion of money and credit and a tighter budget policy.

Unfortunately, the program Mr. Nixon offers may do more to increase unemployment than to stop inflation. The Nixon administration seems determined to have one more "shot at proving that it can achieve economic stabilization by alternately accelerating and slowing down the economy. But what it has succeeded in doing thus far is producing inflationary boom followed by recession and stagflation—but never, it seems, price stability.

Phase-4 holds forth little hope that this pattern will be altered.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

White House Tapes

Butterfield's testimony is of utmost importance: evidence is now known to exist that would show who is lying, Nixon or his former private adviser Dean. The most surprising thing in this business is not that conversations of presumably capital importance were recorded, but that the President has not yet produced the proof he holds to atomize Dean's alleged perjury. Two schools of thought are already pitted against one another in Washington: one contends that Nixon has not produced the tapes in question simply because they do not confirm his version; the other, on the contrary, contends that the tapes clear the President, but that Nixon, faithful to his political policy, was waiting until all witnesses for the prosecution have uncovered themselves before producing them. . . . Anyway, the President once again is on the defensive. The Ervin committee is about to ask the White House for the recordings of the conversations Dean referred to in his testimony. It remains to be seen

whether Nixon will accept this request or invoke the "privilege of the executive" to reject it.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the past three years, Richard Nixon never asked to have the recording system out. No recording is thus missing. This is why Butterfield's sensational disclosures are real dynamite. These recordings could prove whether or not the accusations brought by John Dean were exact. . . . Dean can now ask to have the recordings of his conversations with Nixon made public. . . . The prestige of the U.S. President has just suffered a blow which it will be most difficult to overcome. A Nixon surrounded with microphones and tape recorders, listening or having aides listen, suspicious, distrustful: is this a good image for the leader of the most powerful state in the world? For Americans, this is the only question that arises.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

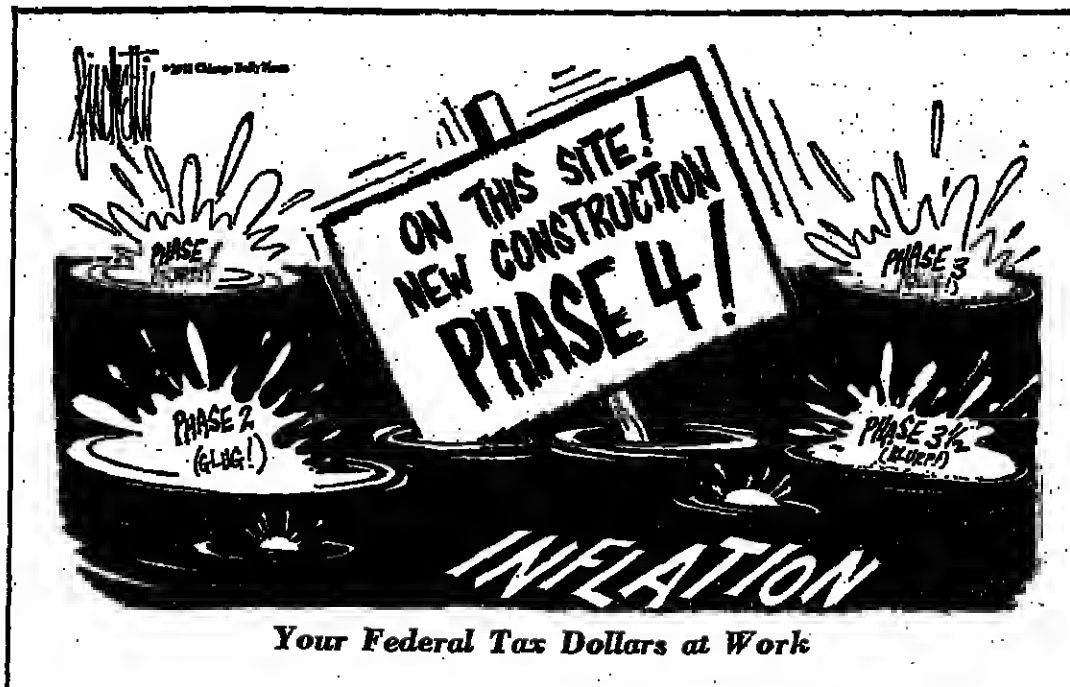
July 20, 1898

NEW YORK—All war interest now centers upon the preparations for the Porto Rico expedition. Every effort is being put forth to get off the invading force as quickly as possible. The secret of all this hurry is that the Americans wish to get a footing in the island before Spain begins to talk of peace. The possession of a base there will enable the United States government to make a much stronger claim for the retention of the island.

Fifty Years Ago

July 20, 1823

LONDON—The charge that the great naval base which the British government is planning to establish at Singapore violates the spirit of the Washington treaties and will initiate a new race in armaments was leveled at the government in a combined Liberal and Labor attack in the House of Commons tonight. "What will become of the world, great God!" exclaimed a Liberal member, "if the sanctity of the treaties is no longer observed?"



Japan, a Rich, Adolescent Giant

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO—A Japanese-owned horse wins the Cinderella Stakes at Hollywood Park. In London, a painting is sold to a Japanese at a record price. In New York, brokers begin to notice an upsurge in purchases by Japanese investors. In the Midwest, a Japanese shipping company outbids mammoth international oil firms for drilling rights.

In nearly every country of Asia, Japan takes over from the United States the position of No. 1 supplier of imports. In some, like South Korea, it also shoots past the United States in direct capital investment.

In Washington, the Department of Agriculture discovers that Japan is buying up more than 10 percent of America's entire supply of soybeans and taking 25 percent of all its exports. Supplies of scrap iron and timber, too, fall into shortage—and, again, Japanese purchases are cited as the cause.

In Australia, Japanese purchases of wool account 39 percent of the market. Prices rocket and businessmen around the world find they are paying more for their suits. One Japanese buyer plunks down a record \$140 for a single bale of superfine fleeces (or about \$125 an ounce) to be given to the imperial family for clothes.

Eighty-two percent of the export tonnage of mineral ores from Australia is purchased by Japan. Foreign governments and business firms around the world begin to look at Tokyo—only a few years ago one of the world's major debtors—as a source of financing capital.

Even here—and with astonishing speed—the Japanese presence begins to be felt.

Some Questions

Where is it all going to lead? Will the Japanese take over? Will fear of Japanese economic control replace fear of subversion or military aggression as the chief threat in the minds of leaders of underdeveloped nations?

Suddenly, such questions assume a major diplomatic proportion. Even President Nixon has singled out the Japanese economic machine as one of America's major foreign enemies.

In his foreign policy report issued in May, Mr. Nixon, while reaffirming the U.S. security treaty with Japan, warned that economic frictions "could tear the fabric of our alliance."

An extensive look at current Japanese economic activities abroad and a series of interviews with leading industrialists and government leaders underscored one fact above all: The current expansion of Japan's economic might abroad is just a sample of what is to come.

Not a single Japanese national was given a passport to travel overseas until 1964. Until 1969, more Japanese businessmen than tourists traveled overseas. And it was only in November of last year that the government finally abolished restrictions on the amount of money a Japanese tourist could take abroad.

It was not until 1972 that Japanese business firms were allowed to invest freely overseas without obtaining government approval.

It was only five years ago that Japanese financiers considered that Japan had turned the corner from a payments surplus nation. Even that conclusion came in retrospect—about two years later. It was not until December, 1970, that any foreign body was allowed to raise capital in Tokyo. The first foreign currency bonds were issued here only a year ago.

The 3,300,000 Japanese tourists who went abroad in 1972—a four-fold increase in four years—represent only what might be called the "advance party" of Japanese international travelers of the future. It is estimated that not more than 3 percent of the Japanese population has ever been out of the homeland.

The \$6.25 billion the Japanese had accumulated in direct investments abroad at the end of 1972 also appeared to be only the forerunner of a wave of the future. Estimates made before the most recent of two party changes in the value of the yen—which have made the costs of exporting from Japan about 35 percent more expensive than in mid-1971—forecast an accumulated total of foreign investment of about \$66 billion by 1980.

Takashi Hosomi, adviser to the Finance Ministry and Japan's top international monetary negotiator, termed that estimate "completely unrealistic."

By 1980, he predicted, Japanese businessmen would be investing overseas at a rate of between \$5 billion and \$8 billion every year—far above the rate of slightly more than \$2 billion a year on which the prediction of \$26 billion by 1980 was based.

Sony's president, Akio Morita, recently declared that his corporation would be spending more of its investment funds overseas than in Japan from now on. Experts speak as expected to lose some of the impact of the past but Japanese products are likely to be seen in still greater numbers and in more countries in the future.

The Japan Economic Research Center, for one, predicted that by 1980 about 25 percent of all of America's imports would come from Japan (compared with 18 percent in 1970 and 10 percent in 1965).

Indeed, the rest of the world, excluding Communist nations, was expected to buy 10.8 percent of all its imports from Japan by 1980, the research center predicted. Three years ago the non-Communist world purchased 6.9 percent of its imports from Japan.

Most bankers now predict that Tokyo will eventually become the world's third greatest financial center—following New York and London.

Not only has Japan developed the wealth and ability to build an even greater economic role in the world, it also has developed a structure which no other country possesses on which to build it. That structure is the trading company and "zaibatsu" group of affiliates around it.

The U.S. Embassy, in an unclassified message to the State Department dated May 13, called the worldwide communications systems maintained by Japan's behemoth trading houses better than the information systems of most nations.

"One firm with over 100 branch offices overseas has a communications room in Tokyo with 15 personal monitor transmitters—receiver links with principal cities around the world on a 24-hour basis. Seven teletype systems connect other world capitals."

"Information gathered from these overseas sources amounts to a daily average of over 10,000 telegrams. Total monthly cost is over \$600,000," the embassy report said.

Consolidating

Trading companies, which themselves each handle as many as 10,000 product lines, are now solidifying their associations with other corporations in their "group."

As "developers," the trading firms and their associated companies are capable of handling almost any project from the initial stage of financing through overseas production to shipping to wholesaling to retailing, the embassy report pointed out.

"They rival the conglomerates in the U.S.," it added. At home, too, both foreign and Japanese economies foresee continuing growth. It could carry Japan beyond England, France, West Germany, the Soviet Union and even the United States in per capita gross national product by 1980, these economists predict.

Japan already ranks third (behind the United States and the Soviet Union) in gross national product in absolute terms and has surpassed Italy in GNP in per capita terms. James B. Abegglen, vice-president of the Boston Consulting Group and resident expert in Japan, recently told an international seminar here he saw no obstacle to real growth rates of more than 10 percent a year developing within the next three years, at least.

Both his corporation and the Japan Economic Research Center foresee the possibility of Japan reaching a \$1-trillion economy by 1980.

Yet, no class observer of Japan expects any of this burgeoning economic might to be translated into a political or diplomatic force—at least not by 1980. There is, in short, no "grand plan," nor does one even appear to be in the making.

Self-Doubts

Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira put it this way recently: "The Japanese people are trying to decide whether they want Japan to become a big country or a small country—whether they want to assume a role of leadership in the world or just be left alone to enjoy themselves."

Edwin O. Reischauer, Harvard professor and former ambassador to Japan, told a Harvard Club meeting here that he saw a "great unknown" among Japanese leaders.

"Too suddenly they have come to a position of world leadership (that has) drastically changed the position Japanese always thought they were in of being too weak to take any initiative. Now, everyone is looking to Japan and saying: 'What are you going to do?'" he said.

Japan's leaders, still reticent over their war experience, don't have the answer, he said.

One key to the answer will lie in whether the United States and Europe are willing to grant Japan the status of an equal, Reischauer said. So far, President Nixon by continually failing to consult Japan on issues vital to its interests, has refused to do so, he added.

Sobel Nakayama, whose title—adviser to the Japan Industrial Bank—betrays the influence he wields as a member of countless panels and study commissions in both business and government, saw Japan's dilemma in similar terms.

"When we had little economic power, it was easy. Now it has become more difficult for us," he said in an interview.

Kiichi Miyasawa, former cabinet minister and a leading policy planner of the Liberal Democratic party, summed up the bewildered giant by commenting:

"Why is it that foreigners want Japan to act positively abroad?" Miyasawa, citing Japan's record of colonialism and war in the 20th century, expressed doubts that Japanese people were capable of dealing with people of other nations on the basis of equality.

The doubts appear even in the economic field.

"Japanese are investing rapidly in South Korea. Koreans think the way we do our language (the Japanese language) is a problem. But using Caucasians (in a Japanese-owned enterprise) in the United States? That is difficult," said the industrial bank's Nakayama.

Japanese still do not have "an international mind," he said. Despite the success of Japanese management techniques which cultivate corporate paternalism, worker loyalty, and harmonious labor patterns at home, Japanese businessmen still don't have confidence in their management ability overseas, Nakayama said. Why not? he was asked.

"Japanese believe modesty is a virtue. It is also a weakness," he said.

The president of Nippon Steel also complained about a lack of the "international mind." He said Japanese deserve the criticism they receive abroad for acting like "economic animals."

"We have not been able to establish a disciplined order for ourselves. The manners of Japanese who go abroad are bad. . . . (Unlike Japanese in groups abroad) you don't see large groups of Americans at the Imperial Hotel jostling and bothering other people," he said.

Letters

A Supporter

I strongly disagree with the views expressed by some that there has been "too much coverage" of Watergate by the news media. On the contrary, I feel that the press in general, and the International Herald Tribune, The Washington Post and The New York Times in particular, are to be heartily commended for their continuing, all inclusive coverage of all facets of this, the biggest scandal in United States history.

Let us forget the duty of the press is to fully inform the people, and to do less, the press would be negligent in its performance of that duty. It is not the full disclosure of facts and information that we should fear but rather the concealment or suppression of these. A free and viable press is absolutely essential in a democratic society. Please continue your good work.

TED GANDOLFO,
Oss, The Netherlands.

Watergate Thought

Of course the U.S. Senate is quite right in pointing out to our people the distortion of our democratic system by those who seized the Watergate folio. However, it is most improbable that any system of government

U.S.-Soviet Thaw Causes to Countries

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON—It has now been more than 19 years since I spent a month in rigid Berlin watching the verbal duel between John Foster Dulles and Vyacheslav M. Molotov at the first post-World War II and post-Stalin high level encounter of East and West. To understand where we are today, in the wake of Leonid I. Brezhnev's visit to the United States, it is necessary to draw a long mental bow. To do so may not tell us where we will end up, but it will show how far we have come.

When he came home from Berlin, Secretary Dulles said in a radio-TV address that Molotov had "told Germany that the price of unification was total Sovietization. He told Austria she was to be occupied until Germany paid the Soviet price. He told France that the western frontier of Communism was to be the Rhine and not the Elbe. He told Western Europe, including the United Kingdom, that the price of monetary respite was for the Americans to go home." The 1954 conference ended in stalemate save for the peripheral accomplishment of arranging the Geneva meeting later that year that would end the first Indochina war.

It is, of course, under the umbrella of this developing accommodation that a host of other cords in many fields have been reached. And it is under that umbrella, too, that the Helsinki conference and the conference on mutual relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence—the 1956 Nixon-Brezhnev accord—the agreeing to consult if there is risk of war, especially nuclear war, "between the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., and between other peaceloving countries"—carried codification an important step further.

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When Khrushchev was here in 1959, he taunted Americans saying their grandchildren would live under communism. Later said that despite peaceful coexistence there would be no end to the ideological conflict "until the ideological conflict is resolved." When he was here, however, he avoided any public references to ideological differences. Yet the ologues were not silent, not Mikhail Suslov and others Moscow nor Sen. Jackson George Meany in Washington. That ideological differences main was simply subsumed.

It is this ideological difference from the time of Lenin and anti-Bolshevism. It induced America, that makes it so difficult for the two superpowers to deal with each other not to mention. Both President N and General Secretary Brezhnev know this well. Some of Soviet newsmen accompany Brezhnev, when questioned about the ideological gulf, profit that the technological age changed all that and that time, it will work itself out in the end. "The ideological differences of old between Christianity and Islam. Perhaps But more likely these differences will be highlighted in the 1980s talk follow-up, as is ready evident, on the agenda known as "human contacts." East and West now are able to "draw up proposals for a free movement and talks on an individual or active, private or official level." Brezhnev's declaration of tour for "improving the dissensus of old and access to oral, printed and broadcast information," and for "more comprehensive mutual knowledge of achievements."

But the nuclear facts of life had made their impression in the Kremlin. It no longer was possible to accept Lenin's dogma of the inevitability of a "frightful conflict" between communism and capitalism. By 1956 Nikita Khrushchev was saying that "there is no fatal inevitability of war" and by 1960 he was saying that nuclear weapons "would not distinguish between Communists and non-Communists, between Catholics and Protestants." The year after the 1962 Cuban missile crisis the Soviet Communist party adopted the Khrushchevian logic by formally declaring, in an attempt to differentiate between Soviet and Chinese policies, that "the atomic bomb does not adhere to the class principle—it destroys everybody within the range of its devastating force."

All these Soviet comments were widely viewed with suspicion in the United States. But President Eisenhower, who knew the horror of war, sought to break the impasse despite Dulles, in part by inviting Khrushchev to this country. President Kennedy, after the and Khrushchev had peered into the nuclear inferno over Cuba, pushed through the limited nuclear test ban treaty and called on Americans to reconsider their view of the cold war. The second Indochina war inhibited President Johnson's efforts. A 1968 Soviet-American summit, which would have launched the strategic arms (SALT) talks, was aborted by the Red Army's invasion of Czechoslovakia. President Nixon's twin overtures to the Soviet Union and China followed, as the Indochina war was slowly wound down.

Peaceful New Basis

Writing from Helsinki on the eve of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, the 34-nation gathering of European nations and the United States and Canada, Washington Post correspondent John Goshko said that gathering would explore whether the conference "can serve as the vehicle for ending the cold war and creating a peaceful new basis for East-West relations." It has been a

Differing Styles

These will be arduous negotiations, for the life histories political styles of Russia America are vastly different. Brezhnev told American (speakers in Moscow before here that "journalists and press conferences were no him. Khrushchev spared the press while here while I never avoided any such contention.) But it is not the to life or style of politics causes the gulf. It is the of belief, both Moscow's, munist ideology and the forment, and his small, imp-American form of ideology.

In his recently published oirs, Charles E. Bohlen ed that "it is my gloomy sion that the United States decades of uneasy relations the Soviet Union" chiefly b "ideology is just as import Moscow today as it was in when it first stepped on B soil." Bohlen declared that only hope, and this is a thin one, is that at some the Soviet Union will be act like a country instead cause." I am at least s less gloomy. The Soviet Uni day, we its own reasons combine the nuclear, ec and political facts of life, ing more like a country ar like a cause than in past d. In part, at least, this is b the United States, especs the Nixon years, also is more like a country and is a cause. However, diplomt eign correspondents and cor tators on foreign affairs a likely to be out of a job b of technological unemp Soviet-American relations likely to dominate the rest of the century. But they are at different, and far better, sh day than back in that col lin of 1949.

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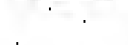













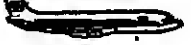

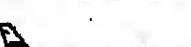
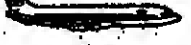

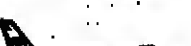
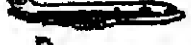

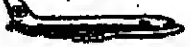











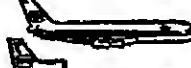
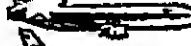
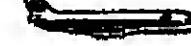

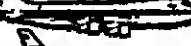
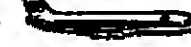

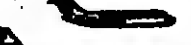
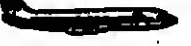


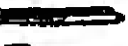
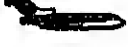

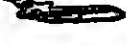
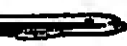
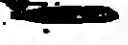





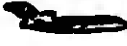






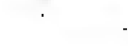
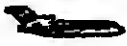





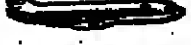

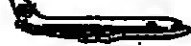
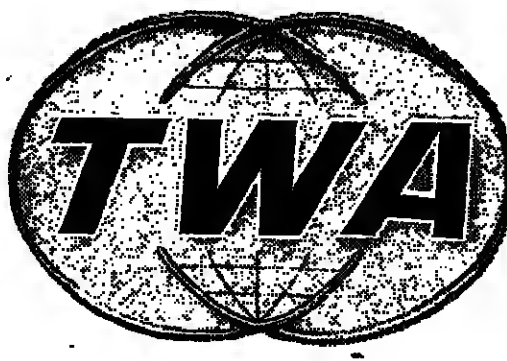


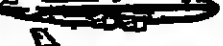



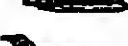


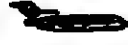



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CHICAGO  L 07.45 arr 08.50  K 08.20 arr 09.27  L 08.45 arr 09.50  N 09.05 arr 10.05  L 09.45 arr 10.50  L 10.45 arr 11.45  N 12.00 arr 13.00  L 13.45 arr 14.49  L 14.45 arr 15.49  K 14.45 arr 15.52  N 16.45 arr 17.52  K 17.30 arr 18.45  L 17.45 arr 18.57  N 18.25 arr 20.13  L 19.45 arr 20.50  K 19.45 arr 21.00  K 23.00 arr 00.05	INDIANAPOLIS  L 08.35 arr 09.25  L 10.45 arr 11.32  L 13.20 arr 14.07  K 16.30 arr 17.26  L 17.55 arr 18.49  L 20.05 arr 20.52	SAN FRANCISCO  K 09.45 arr 12.30  K 12.00 arr 14.37  N 12.00 arr 16.05  N 16.00 arr 19.48  K 17.00 arr 19.43  K 17.30 arr 21.23  K 19.45 arr 22.34
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DAYTON  L 08.00 arr 09.39  L 10.55 arr 12.30  N 11.45 arr 13.15  L 16.50 arr 18.27	PHOENIX  L 09.45 arr 12.51  K 16.55 arr 18.45	
DENVER  K 08.45 arr 10.35  K 12.00 arr 13.52  N 15.00 arr 16.48  L 15.55 arr 18.41  K 18.45 arr 20.39	PITTSBURGH  L 07.45 arr 08.57  L 12.55 arr 14.05  N 14.15 arr 15.20  L 14.55 arr 16.05  K 16.10 arr 17.27  L 16.30 arr 17.42  N 18.25 arr 19.30  L 19.25 arr 20.37	THE MOST COMFORTABLE FLEET OF PLANES TO AND ACROSS AMERICA.

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Signs of a Hotel War Brewing in Brussels

By Jan Sjöby

BRUSSELS (IHT)—A cold war may be brewing among hotel operators in Brussels. There may be more rooms at the inns than travelers need.

A Belgian poet recently referred to his native land as a "nation of builders." They aren't only builders, said a Brussels-based foreign journalist, "they are over-builders. Give a Belgian a pile of bricks, a batch of mortar and a trowel and he'll build a house of some kind, whether he needs it or not—a castle, a cathedral or a chicken coop."

By the end of the summer, 10 new luxury hotels will have opened in Brussels, with a reported total of 2,031 singles, doubles and suites, bringing the total of first-class rooms to more than 5,000. The number of first-class hotels will rise to 29, which is a lot for a city of some 1.1 million. The number of available beds is impossible to calculate.

"With an expanded Common Market and steadily developing international business, Brussels certainly needs more pillows for tired heads," said Paul Jung, director of the classical Atlanta

in the Boulevard Adolphe Max. "But we don't need that many. The supply exceeds the demand. Someone is due to drop the room rates in order to fill the beds to break-even point and everyone else in the four-star category will have to follow, or even underbid."

"Already," he said, "several hotels have started to offer special weekend rates, two nights for the price of one."

Rates in first-class hotels are roughly the same as those in other northwestern European capitals, ranging from 1,500 to 2,000 Belgian francs a night for a double.

"We have our set expenses," said Mr. Jung. "Round-the-clock staffing, utilities, maintenance, repairs of cigarette burns on upholstery and swiped souvenir ashtrays. We operate on a very narrow margin, already."

"On top of that," Mr. Jung went on, "established 'classical' places like the Atlanta and a few others have had to invest considerable amounts in interior reconstruction, to bring rooms from the early 30s up to the standards of the early 70s. At least four of us have done it."

Robert Ramackers of the Palace Hotel agreed with Mr. Jung. "Bad planning," he said, "We have had a considerable increase in travel, thanks to the blessed airlines, and to the steadily increasing international character of Brussels. But we haven't yet had enough of an increase to motivate the current mushrooming of hotels."

Christian Steens of the Lend Hotel in the Manhattan Center, near the Gare du Nord, said that "most hotels in Brussels" have problems. We count our blessings if we can fill 60 to 65 percent of the beds. One exception may be the Hilton: They may reach 70 or even 75 percent."

Growing Number
Willem Sprockhoff of the Hilton was less pessimistic. "They all talk about a price war under way and we'll cross that bridge when we come to it. I don't think that the situation is as bad as many of my colleagues want to make it out. There is a steady and growing number of transients, professional or vacation travelers, needing a first-class room." He added, thoughtfully, "I can see that there may be problems ahead for the older establishments, who depended, and depend on, an established, mainly

European clientele, used to their old street and their old room. Our market is the world."

Charles van der Straten, speaking for the 600-room Sheraton which opened July 1 a stone's throw from the Lend, tried to straddle the fence:

"I don't think there will be a war between the hotels," said Mr. van der Straten, "but there may be skirmishes between the first-class hotels and the expense-account travelers. With currencies devaluing around the horizon, governments, international institutions and multinational companies are keeping their per-diem payments as low as possible."

"For a decade or more," Mr. van der Straten continued, "the luxury ratio has risen at a near vertical curve (color TV in every room, for example) and, naturally, the rates have had to follow. I believe we have reached a leveling-out point now and we may even have to go down a little to arrive at hotel-room prices reasonable to both the guest and the hotel."

Mr. van der Straten pointed out that Brussels is a "business" rather than a "tourist" town. He regrets that funds are insufficient for effective tourist promotion of the country to make it more

than a mere stopover for tourists en route from Paris to Amsterdam, from London to Cologne.

Credit-Card Trade

"The big hotels do all right, so far, five nights a week, when the credit-card people are in. But the weekends are bad: The diplomats and the executives drive off to 'touristy' places, and too many Brussels hotel beds are empty."

Mr. van der Straten said the situation poses problems mainly for the four-star hotels. The one, two and three-star establishments are considerably less squeezed. Land in Brussels is too expensive to make building a new second-class hotel worthwhile.

Henri Martin, secretary general of the National Hotel Federation, said that a lot of new business has come with the admission of the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark to the Common Market. The influx of visitors to Belgium increases 4 1/2 percent a year.

But he added that the average first-class hotel, used to fill 70 percent of its beds in September and 30 percent in January. A dip of roughly 10 percent is foreseen for 1973. "On top of that," Mr. Martin said, "the average length of stay of a Brussels hotel guest is one night. The figure for Paris is three and for London four."

At least part of the reason, he believed, is that Brussels may be the only town in northwestern Europe where a furnished room, a studio or a luxury apartment can be readily found within 24 hours, in any area of the town.

Cost of Boom

Mr. Martin has no estimates yet of the cost of the construction boom. "That," he said, "may be figured out when the income tax returns are in and assessed." But he indicated that construction cost per room in Brussels first-class hotels runs between one and two million Belgian francs (roughly \$28,570 to \$57,140).

Joseph Claessens, National Tourist Office statistician, reported that almost 6.8 million foreign visitors, businessmen and diplomats arrived in Belgium in 1972, by rail, road, air and ship, most of them overnight guests at the better hotels.

The situation may look uncertain for the operators of the four-star hotels but the traveler can now feel reasonably sure of finding a room at the inn of his choice.



Dated Press International

CAUSE FOR SCANDAL—Milanese designer Mila Schoen's Jaguar coat, presented in her collection Wednesday night in Rome, may lead to her expulsion from the Italian Fashion Association. Members had agreed not to use furs of endangered species, such as jaguar and tiger. Mario Goraeci, head of the association council, walked out of the show in protest and said Thursday that Miss Schoen might be barred from the group.

Mr. Backgammon Oversees A Monte Carlo Tournament

MONTE CARLO (IHT)—More than 200 international devotees of "the Grand Old Persian Pastime" gathered at the local casino last week, under the discreet patronage of an American dissembling firm, to raise money for underprivileged children. When the last pair of dice had rattled to a halt, two of the players were richer by a total of \$30,000 and the Association Mondiale des Amis de l'Enfance had gained about \$40,000. Presiding over the long weekend's events was the Grand Old Ex-Russian, Prince Alexis Obolensky, who is also known as "Mr. Backgammon."

The prince, as president of the World Backgammon Club, has been credited with a pivotal role in the game's resurgence. Scouts newly arrived from the United States report that in many cities it's almost impossible to buy a board, so brisk is the demand. Apart from those who play backgammon as a pastime, there are several hundred professionals who work the tournament circuit, playing all year as golf or tennis pros do. Top backgammon pros are said to earn as much as \$100,000 yearly in prize money.

The big winner here—Philip Martyn, of London and Geneva, a publisher—was awarded \$14,000 and an ornate silver cup. The runner-up, Vera Swift, of New York, won \$6,000.

Backgammon, which has roots in antiquity—a board with dice and checker-like discs was found in a Babylonian excavation—has always been a game with an aristocratic cachet, which explains the tournament sponsorship by Seagram's as a link with its premium brand of Scotch. From its presumed beginnings in the Euphrates Valley, it moved in about the 10th century northward to France (where they called it "tric-trac") and England, where it was known as "tables." (The game of parcheesi, believed to have originated in India, is a variation of backgammon enabling four to play, rather than two.) In France, backgammon was traditionally played at all self-respecting chateaux, many of which were equipped with ornate, costly tables inlaid with ivory.

The game's special charm, according to addicts, derives mainly from the fact that, with the luck of the roll, a mediocre player can often beat a player of tournament caliber. Thus, the element of chance helps to

counter the one-sidedness that can stultify board games such as chess and checkers. Each player starts with 15 pieces, the object being to clear your board before your opponent.

Prince Obolensky—who harbors the backgammon circuit with his daughter, Mary, and his son, Alexis II—predicts confidently that the game will reconquer the continent where it originated. Setting up the board in a quiet corner of the casino, he suggested—with a shark-like grin—a friendly game.

SHARPS & FLATS

LONDON—Two top American singers in town over the weekend: Carol King, on her first European tour, at the Hammer-smith Odeon tomorrow night (July 21) and at the Rainbow Theatre the next night (July 22), both shows starting at 8 p.m., and Nancy Wilson is at the Palladium on Sunday (July 22) at 8:30 p.m.

While at the Trois Maillets bluesman Memphis Slim is packing them in. There are Dixieland sounds with the Maxine Savary band at the Bofinger Restaurant.

ANTIBES, France—Miles Davis concert tonight (July 20) and song stylist Sarah Vaughan the next two nights (July 21 and 22).

ST. TROPEZ, France—That other trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie giving a series of concerts today (July 20) and tonight.

ARLES, France—Guitarist Jimmy Gourlay and his quartet will give a jazz concert next Thursday (July 26) at 10 p.m. in the Cour de l'Archevêché, as part of the city's International Guitar Festival.

Stretching High Fashion Dollars

U.S. Buyers in Italy Stress Careful Choice

By Hebe Dorsey

ROME, July 19 (IHT)—An American buyer likes to admit that the dollar drop is a fact: couture buying in Europe, they all concede that something has got to give.

Sydney Gittler, Ohrbach's co-owner and a staunch defender of the dollar, said: "It won't affect our buying. However, we spend the thousands of dollars on original fabrics and we hear that fabric prices are astronomical. So we may have to cut down on the number of clothes we produce."

Ohrbach's of New York does thriving business in line-for-line copies, but if fabrics are high it means there will be fewer or less available.

Franklin Parkas, vice-president of Alexander's of New York, said the dollar drop won't cut down on our business but it will affect our way of doing business. "We mean that we'll have to be more selective. We'll see all the collections, then put everything under a microscope, even more than we used to."

Italy, she pointed out, is a bad because the lira followed the dollar's fluctuations but "we sure to feel the pinch in France. Couture, however, is not as affected as ready-to-wear," she noted. "A woman buying couture knows she is buying luxury. She won't mind paying more."

Robert Pountale, vice-president of Lord and Taylor's, a New York-based store which buys couture models for reproduction in United States, was vehement. "No, no, no, I don't think the dollar drop will affect our buying," he said. "It really won't. We probably buy just as much as did last year. It will all depend on the cautiousness on the part of the buyer."

He pointed out that there is a big financial difference between buying couture and ready-to-wear. "When you're talking terms of ready-to-wear, you're spending a hell of a lot of money," he said. "But when you buy couture, you pay an entrance fee. That's what you're really paying."

All the returns are not yet. The House of Valentino, who traditionally captures a chunk of American money, show tonight. American buyers tend to be more flexible than the old days and the spending in truth, highly dependent how good the shows are. But matter how you stretch it, day's dollar will buy roughly percent of what it bought year in the Italian couture market.

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Government Give-Away Program Leads to Glut of London Rooms

By Gregory Jensen

LONDON, July 19 (IHT)—Another big new hotel opened in London the other day. Everybody yawn.

There is good news for tourists in the government handout program which succeeded too well, sparking a hotel building boom the likes of which the world has seldom seen.

Prices may be coming down. Already there are plenty of rooms in a city once so short of hotel beds that more than one tourist has wound up in a park.

So many new hotels puncture London's skyline these days that the problem has gone into reverse. One hotel, less than a year old, turned out its 50 guests at the height of the tourist season in June and went out of business. Staff is impossible to find. There are more beds than people to put in them.

"There is a glut of rooms in London," said Keith Erskine, chief of a group which is selling its nine hotels. "There is a slump in the hotel business."

But not in hotels themselves since the government decided to give away money. It decided on that course in 1969 to overcome the chronic hotel shortage. The government offered gifts of up to £1,000 a bedroom—more than that in depressed areas—to anyone who would build a new hotel. If the would-be builder was short of cash, no problem: In certain cases the government would lend him up to £500,000. The result was predictable.

The London Tourist Board counted 43 new hotels in and around London opening in 1973. The British Tourist Authority says 26 opened in London in the first six months of 1973, an average of one a week.

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Britain Acts to Raise Leading Interest Rates

By James Furlong

LONDON, July 19 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of England acted today to bolster sterling by firming short-term interest rates. The move sent prices on the London Stock Exchange skidding.

The bank moved to tighten liquidity by directing commercial banks to set aside around £280 million in special deposits. It also decreed that London's discount houses, institutions that specialize in short-term money market instruments, no longer are required to hold 50 percent of their funds in public sector debt. The requirement had sometimes forced down interest rates on public sector debt like treasury bills to artificially low levels.

The moves taken together could cause the Bank of England's minimum lending rate to rise tomorrow from its current 7 1/2 percent level and the major clearing banks' base lending rate to increase from 8 percent shortly thereafter.

The bank noted that "recently short-term interest rates abroad have risen markedly while those in this country have fallen." The bank's minimum lending rate, for example, is down from 9 percent early in January. The Bundesbank, on the other hand, has increased its discount rate since December to 7 from 4.5 percent. The Bank of England said the call for special deposits "will help counteract this tendency and make for a firmer level of short-term rates, more consonant with rates abroad."

Official sources made it clear that the bank's main objective is to lend support to sterling, rather than to curb Britain's current 5 percent a year economic growth rate.

Sterling has been very weak against continental currencies recently, although it has held up fairly well against the battered dollar. The treasury calculates that the pound has undergone a trade-weighted devaluation of around 17 percent since December 1971. Sterling has dropped only moderately from its dollar parity of \$2.60 that was effective at that time.

Some observers have expressed fear that the weakening of the pound will drive up import prices to the extent of threatening the government's anti-inflation program.

The foreign exchange market reacted favorably to the bank's initiatives, with the pound gaining against declining currencies elsewhere. The strengthening dollar.

The call on banks to make special deposits with the Bank of England is the third since Britain adopted a reformed system of credit control in late 1971. Earlier special deposits, in November and December, 1972, had immobilized \$772 million.

The latest deposit is to amount to 1 percent of the banks' liabilities, or about \$250 million. Half the deposits are to be made Aug. 8 and the other half Aug. 15. Such deposits earn the banks an interest rate equivalent to the treasury bill rate.

The elimination of the 50 per-

cent public sector debt requirement for the discount houses is aimed both at increasing short-term interest rates and at giving the houses greater freedom in selecting their portfolios of debt instruments.

The effect of the rule may show at tomorrow's treasury bill tender. The discount houses may bid much less aggressively than usual for the bill, forcing up the bill rate and with it the Bank of England's minimum lending rate.

The Financial Times Industrial Index, down 4.5 at midday, closed at 432.4 for a loss of 3 points.

Germans Tighten Investment Rules For Foreigners

FRANKFURT, July 19 (AP-DJ).—The purchase of West German securities by non-residents was further restricted by the Bundesbank today, bankers said. The measures take effect tomorrow.

Instructions received by banks this morning said that non-residents will now be able to exchange holdings in German stocks only against stocks, and bond holdings only against bonds.

Previously, stock holdings could be exchanged against bonds under quotas set by the Bundesbank. Banks will now have to apply for new quotas.

A little over a year ago, the purchase of German securities was made subject to Bundesbank approval. This was later loosened to allow non-residents to shift from stocks into bonds or vice versa, within their existing portfolios.

While there was no official explanation for today's move, bankers said it is clearly aimed at further restricting transactions by non-residents and an attempt to plug possible loopholes through which existing restrictions might have been circumvented.

Domestic bonds currently carry interest rates of up to 10 percent.

One Dollar

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rate of exchange for the dollar on the London international exchange:

	Today	Prev.	Ch.
Ster. (per \$)	2.578	2.583	-0.005
Belg. fr. (A)	36.5	36.3	+0.2
Dutch gld. (A)	36.5	36.3	+0.2
Deutsche mark	2.39	2.37	+0.02
Dane krone	5.65	5.625	+0.025
Scand. kron.	2.2	2.195	+0.005
Fr. fr. (B)	4.08	4.00	+0.08
Fr. fr. (C)	4.07	3.9813	+0.0887
Quintar	2.775	2.755	+0.02
Swiss franc	2.00	1.99	+0.01
Yen	360	360	0

Percentages change against the dollar from central rates fixed by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A: From St. Commercial.

Profit Doubles At Barclays In Half Year

High Lending Rates Were Major Factor

LONDON, July 19 (AP-DJ).—Britain's biggest bank, Barclays, reported today that profit in the half year ended June 30 doubled from the year-ago period to \$66.6 million.

Earnings per share rose to 26.5 pence from 15.9 pence.

The latest figures include an extraordinary profit of \$2.1 million against a loss of \$2.7 million a year earlier.

The bank declared an interim dividend of 3.75 pence a share, equal to 5.25 percent.

Sir John Thomson, chairman, said the profit increase reflects in part the "exceptionally high interest rates in the United Kingdom."

Results for the second half "must depend on economic conditions both at home and overseas and, in particular, on the level of interest rates and the growth we see in deposits," he said.

In another report, Thorn Electrical Industries said profit for the year ending March 31 rose 38.4 percent on a 2.8 percent rise in turnover.

Net income rose to \$40.45 million, or 20.8 pence a share, on turnover of \$598.77 million from the year earlier's \$292.3 million, or 22.3 pence a share, on revenue of \$412.69 million.

The electronics firm declared a final dividend of 12.5 pence for a total of 29.4 pence for the year compared with 28 pence last year.

Reporting a 27.3 percent decline in earnings today was Tate & Lyle, the sugar refining company. Net income in the half year ending March 31 fell to \$2.35 million from \$4.6 million in the year-ago half.

Also reporting today was Distillers Co., the beverage group, which showed a 14.3 percent rise in net income for the year ended March 31.

Income totaled \$42.48 million on revenues of \$450.03 million compared to \$37.17 million on turnover of 425.57 million a year earlier.

Spain Cuts Dollar Rate

MADRID, July 19 (UPI).—The Bank of Spain today eased its support of the dollar by dropping the lower intervention point on the U.S. currency to 66.73 pesetas from 58.02 pesetas. The official parity with the dollar, however, remains at 58.02 pesetas—the rate fixed by the dollar devaluation last February.

U.K. Jobless Rate

LONDON, July 19 (UPI).—School-leavers and adult students seeking vacation jobs pushed Britain's unemployment figures in mid-July to 589,202, up 12,948 from June, the Department of Employment said today. The unemployment rate, when the count was taken on July 9, was 2.5 percent of the working population, the same as last month.

OECD Sees No Let-Up in Inflation

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, July 19 (UPI).—In an unusually outspoken report issued today, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development warns that inflation in the major industrialized countries is likely to continue at very high rates.

The organization, whose 24 member states constitute the most developed nations outside the Communist bloc, has been sounding the alarm on inflation since 1970. But its previous optimism on the possibilities of impending improvement has now given way to a rather gloomy forecast and a stern warning about the consequences.

"The secretariat's forecasts suggest that policies as at present known are unlikely to produce any widespread deceleration of prices before next year, and that even in the first half of 1974 the price rise in most countries will be at least half as high again as the longer-term average." The semi-annual Economic Outlook adds that if assumptions about slowing domestic demand in most states "prove false, even the present forecasts will err on the side of optimism."

"It is difficult not to suspect that without very vigorous action—and covering a wide range of countries—something like the recent rate of inflation may last for some time."

This may have "unfortunate consequences," the report warns. "There must be a serious risk that when, in advanced democratic societies, the rate of inflation advances towards double figures (that is, in excess of 10 percent), a progressive acceleration will set in, because anticipatory action by various economic groups becomes too strong and too widespread for effective control. And high inflation rates entail distortions of income and wealth patterns which are not only unfair, but produce continuing and substantial damage to the economy."

While the report does not dwell on these strains, it is a clear warning that a breakdown of monetary and financial markets and a return to the explosive inflationary situation that Germany experienced in the 1920s is not impossible.

In a special study on the international transmission of inflation, the report says there is evidence to support the theory that "imported inflation"—due to the rising price of imported goods—"is particularly serious and intractable for the smaller open European economies." However, it rebuts another theory—that the massive dollar inflows into Europe since 1970 were a major cause for Europe's problem, saying this argument "appears to encounter difficulties upon closer examination."

It goes on to observe that "the international dimension to the problem of inflation has been undermining the effectiveness of national stabilization measures." And it suggests that Europeans, instead of introducing price freezes and restraint programs at separate intervals, might better succeed through a program of simultaneous price control initiatives.

It also suggests a European price control or surveillance mechanism to cover "the larger national and international companies, which could be used to apply some degree of control to the foreign trade prices of those manufactured commodities whose trade is so heavily internationalized that national price control is made inoperable."

Turning to the international monetary situation, the OECD says that "definitive judgment concerning the impact of floating rates would be premature." While it notes some objections—the movement of rates has been a one-way street, that the rates may "over-correct"—the report states that "those who doubt whether the floating arrangements are working well have still to consider whether . . . there is any alternative" since, in the past decade, massive intervention to defend fixed rates have been fruitless.

The recent exchange rate changes "should be sufficient, even time, to remove the most important imbalances in major countries' accounts," the report says. It notes that the U.S. trade balance has improved to a surplus of about \$3 billion this year, adding that the growth of imports is likely to decelerate through the beginning of next year (the period covered by the current outlook).

The report also expects Japanese import growth to decelerate, although it is likely to remain high. However, the report cautions that the current rate of improvement in the U.S.-Japan trade imbalance "seems unlikely to be sustained in the second half of 1973."

Overall, trade in the OECD area is likely to rise 18 percent in real terms. Given the general inflationary conditions, there are likely to be "large increases in both import and export prices." Turning to domestic prospects of the member states, the report warns that industry in France, Germany, Britain, Austria and Switzerland by the first half of next year could be working at full capacity, exposing the economies to additional inflationary pressures unless there is some slowdown. In the United States, local government spending is expected to accelerate strongly, adding more stimulus at a time when less is desired.

Overall, "present policies are still broadly geared either to stimulate the economy or to permit above-capacity growth rates" which could result in "a number of economies 'shooting through' the potential output ceiling."

Phase-4 Gets Positive Reaction in Europe

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 19 (UPI).—Europeans recorded mixed but mostly positive reactions today to U.S. steps to fight inflation and defend the dollar, and some money managers suggested the time may be fast approaching for shifting European funds into Wall Street.

In the exchange markets, the dollar strengthened and the price of gold fell \$5.28 an ounce to \$114.35. Dealers explained, however, that technical factors were probably as much responsible as announcements from Washington.

Profit-taking in gold, activated by reports of possibly imminent central bank sales, influenced the price of the metal, and as it took a near-record plunge, the dollar rose.

Jean Denzet, economist for the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, put his finger on what most European analysts considered the major weakness of the Phase-4 program when he said, "I am surprised that there are no tax measures."

An economist at a major Ger-

man bank who asked not to be cited by name said, "The substance of Phase-4 is not too impressive, but any effort must be appreciated as a sign of the American willingness to act."

Analysts said that the prospect of higher U.S. interest rates eventually must work towards improving the dollar's international value by squeezing speculators who borrow dollars to sell them (a favorite means of trying to capitalize on a falling dollar rate).

If interest rates rise, it gets costly. In Europe it already costs 10 3/4 percent to borrow dollars for six months in the Eurodollar market and 30 percent to borrow dollars overnight.

Those who borrow dollars eventually have to buy them back, and this is where they risk being squeezed. It is all right so long as the dollar is falling, but when the dollar is rising, it is costly, and there is an interest charge besides.

U.S. confirmation yesterday that it has been active in the exchange markets to support the dollar since July 10 combined with

Wall Street on Rebound After Uncertain Start

NEW YORK, July 19 (UPI).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher today. The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 1.28 to 906.68 after

being down eight points in early trading and ahead six toward the close.

Trading was active with volume totaling 18.66 million shares compared with 17.02 million yesterday.

Brokers related the early loss to concern that Phase-4 would stifle corporate earnings and attributed the recovery to hopes that Phase-4 might accomplish its goal of controlling inflation.

Prices began to surge following reports that President Nixon had decided to release tape recordings relevant to the Watergate hearings but pulled back after it was announced that the information was based on a hoax telephone call. Prices were again on the rebound at the close.

Kaiser-Roth, one of the most actively traded issues, fell 1 to 13. Seaboard Coast Line climbed 1 5/8 to 25 5/8 after declaring a 5 percent stock dividend.

Alexander's fell 3 4 to 5 5/8, after announcing that an unidentified U.K. retailer decided against a tender offer for Alexander's stock.

The American Stock Exchange index rose 0.08 to 23.06. Brown Foreman class B, the most active issue, closed at 20 1/8 down 1 7/8. Kanto fell 1/8 to 1 1/4. Champion Home Builders rose 1/4 to 7 1/4 and Syntex was up 1 7/8 at 97 3/8.

In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ index of industrial shares rose 1.15 to 99.25. Bonds closed at their lowest levels of the day as prices were adjusted to meet the expected higher rates anticipated over the near term.

The purchase by the Bundesbank of \$10 million at the late morning foreign exchange fixing in Frankfurt and the fall in the gold price helped turn the tide.

The dollar closed at 2.3325 deutsche marks, up from 2.30 yesterday; at 2.85 Swiss francs, against 2.7825, and at 4.0860 French francs against 4.02.

As the dollar strengthened against most major currencies, so the mark rose against the other currencies in the Common Market's monetary bloc. To maintain a stable relationship within the bloc, the German authorities today had to buy 4.3 million Danish kroner. Even after its recent upvaluation against other bloc currencies, the mark is still considered undervalued by many experts both in and outside Germany.

Meanwhile, most of the largest banks have now boosted their prime rates to 8 1/2 from 8 1/4 percent, following the lead Monday of First National Bank of Chicago.

Futures Market Lifts Ceilings

CHICAGO, July 19 (Reuters).—The Chicago Board of Trade said today it has suspended the daily price trading limits on July 19, 1973, corn, wheat and crude soybean oil futures contracts, effective at the opening of trading tomorrow.

Soybean futures, soybean oil and meal, and grains all were swept up to limit highs this morning on the Phase-4 announcement allowing for dollar-for-dollar pass-throughs on food and not imposing further export restrictions at this time.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Allis-Chalmers				Crane				Hercules				Phelps Dodge			
Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	308.8	252.7		Revenue (millions)	239.9	215.6		Revenue (millions)	255.6	250.3		Revenue (millions)	254.3	207.4	
Profits (millions)	5.89	3.97		Profits (millions)	5.35	2.78		Profits (millions)	25.70	20.23		Profits (millions)	29.3	24.9	
Per Share	0.47	0.34		Per Share	1.03	0.53		Per Share	0.61	0.49		Per Share	1.43	1.22	
First Half				First Half				First Half				First Half			
Revenue (millions)	587.7	481.8		Revenue (millions)	454.9	409.6		Revenue (millions)	548.9	494.7		Revenue (millions)*	470.9	392.8	
Profits (millions)	10.4	6.0		Profits (millions)	7.99	4.87		Profits (millions)	44.73	35.31		Profits (millions)	54.6	46.9	
Per Share	0.83	0.48		Per Share	1.54	0.92		Per Share	1.08	0.87		Per Share	2.66	2.29	
Amar. Electric Power				Detroit Edison				John				Fullman			
Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	225.4	208.2		Revenue (millions)	178.7	160.6		Revenue (millions)	618.3	585.6		Revenue (millions)	287.1	186.5	
Profits (millions)	46.24	39.95		Profits (millions)	14.08	12.98		Profits (millions)	15.49	12.36		Profits (millions)	10.5	2.9	
Per Share	0.71	0.67		Per Share	0.35	0.53		Per Share	0.66	0.51		Per Share	2.19	0.83	
First Half				First Half				First Half				First Half			
Revenue (millions)	468.1	419.1		Revenue (millions)	35.33	37.30		Revenue (millions)	618.3	585.6		Revenue (millions)	458.4	370.3	
Profits (millions)	90.48	77.89		Profits (millions)	0.89	1.04		Profits (millions)	27.15	21.32		Profits (millions)	18.8	8.0	
Per Share	1.45	1.30		Per Share	0.89	1.04		Per Share	1.15	0.88		Per Share	3.50	1.67	
*Indicated.				FMC				Kimberly-Clark				Rockwell Int'l			
Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	250.6	224.6		Revenue (millions)	444.2	390.9		Revenue (millions)	282.0	243.0		Revenue (millions)	831.7	698.5	
Profits (millions)	29.05	26.34		Profits (millions)	35.6	21.4		Profits (millions)	19.1	14.0		Profits (millions)	35.30	32.08	
Per Share	0.50	0.46		Per Share	0.77	0.55		Per Share	0.83	0.60		Per Share	1.15	1.03	
First Half				First Half				First Half				Per Share (Cont.)	1.00	0.89	
Revenue (millions)	490.5	409.7		Revenue (millions)	842.3	749.2		Revenue (millions)	564.0	496.0		Revenue (millions)	2,322.5	1,956.0	
Profits (millions)	49.37	43.46		Profits (millions)	45.3	37.7		Profits (millions)	40.5	27.9		Profits (millions)	882.5	78.73	
Per Share	0.85	0.75		Per Share	1.24	1.14		Per Share	1.74	1.20		Per Share	3.06	2.89	
*Includes extraordinary loss of \$6.64 a share.				General Dynamics				Nabisco				Santa Fe Industries			
Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	333.2	296.6		Revenue (millions)	428.8	386.9		Revenue (millions)	117.9	205.5		Revenue (millions)	296.1	258.1	
Profits (millions)	34.28	20.37		Profits (millions)	9.09	8.23		Profits (millions)	10.86	12.26		Profits (millions)	23.88	18.3	
Per Share	0.75	0.64		Per Share	0.88	0.60		Per Share	0.72	0.81		Per Share	0.92	0.73	
First Half				First Half				First Half				First Half			
Revenue (millions)	680.8	577.6		Revenue (millions)	836.9	789.1		Revenue (millions)	632.9	572.0		Revenue (millions)	570.4	465.9	
Profits (millions)	43.96	35.18		Profits (millions)	16.5	11.4		Profits (millions)	24.28	25.28		Profits (millions)	43.83	36.72	
Per Share	1.36	1.08		Per Share	1.56	1.08		Per Share	1.61	1.69		Per Share	1.72	1.47	
*Indicated.				General Foods				Occidental Petroleum				Singer			
Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	389.0	278.3		Revenue (millions)	864.1	604.2		Revenue (millions)	310.3	671.7		Revenue (millions)	619.7	552.3	
Profits (millions)	3.2	12.5		Revenue (millions)	264.1	204.2		Profits (millions)*	24.12	-8.17		Profits (millions)	21.47	19.81	
Per Share	0.23	1.08		Profits (millions)	26.53	35.05		Per Share	0.35	-0.18		Per Share	1.21	1.04	
First Half				Per Share	0.83	0.50		First Half				Per Share (Cont.)	1.15	1.01	
Revenue (millions)	587.1	536.8		General Telephone				Revenue (millions)	1,499.7	1,388.8		Revenue (millions)	1,196.5	1,077.1	
Profits (millions)	16.9	20.9		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Profits (millions)	83.0	0.5		Profits (millions)	43.48	38.03	
Per Share	1.29	1.63		Revenue (millions)	1,248.3	1,061.5		Per Share	0.42	-0.16		Per Share	2.39	2.05	
First Half				Profits (millions)	82.35	78.39		*Includes extraordinary charges of \$2.75 million vs \$0.2 million.				Per Share (Cont.)	2.28	1.98	
Revenue (millions)	1,099.1	1,000.0		Per Share	0.70	0.63		*Includes extraordinary charges of \$2.41 million vs \$1.5 million.				Revenue (millions)	190.2	172.1	
Profits (millions)	123.9	123.9		First Half				Revenue (millions)	1,499.7	1,388.8		Profits (millions)	15.02	13.60	
Per Share	0.57	0.66		Revenue (millions)	2,389.3	2,082.5		Profits (millions)	83.0	0.5		Per Share	0.28	0.24	
First Half				Profits (millions)	157.69	136.49		Per Share	0.42	-0.16		First Half			
Revenue (millions)	296.7	271.1		Per Share	1.34	1.18		*Includes extraordinary charges of \$2.75 million vs \$0.2 million.				Revenue (millions)	378.8	397.2	
Profits (millions)	45.1	44.3		Grace (W.E.)				Revenue (millions)	378.1	330.9		Profits (millions)	24.0	30.94	
Per Share	0.67	0.66		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Profits (millions)	18.82	16.97		Per Share	0.58	0.55	
First Half				Revenue (millions)	724.3	609.3		Per Share	0.80	0.73		First Half			
Revenue (millions)	601.2	558.6		Profits (millions)	28.88	22.53		Revenue (millions)	694.7	592.8		Revenue (millions)	378.8	397.2	
Profits (millions)	66.2	81.1		Per Share	10.95	0.79		Profits (millions)	23.29	20.02		Profits (millions)	24.0	30.94	
Per Share	0.47	1.45		First Half				Per Share	1.37	1.34		Per Share	0.58	0.55	
First Half				Revenue (millions)	1,386.1	1,125.3		Pepsico				Sterling Drug			
Revenue (millions)	841.26	639.30		Profits (millions)	27.98	31.58		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Per Share	2.29	82.79		Per Share	11.33	1.10		Revenue (millions)	378.1	330.9		Revenue (millions)	190.2	172.1	
Profits (millions)	640.36	639.76		*Rounded.				Profits (millions)	18.82	16.97		Profits (millions)	15.02	13.60	
Per Share	62.34	62.32		*Includes extraordinary gain of \$0.11 a share.				Per Share	0.80	0.73		Per Share	0.28	0.24	
*Before securities transactions.				Central Illinois				PepsiCo				Sterling Drug			
Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	296.7	271.1		Revenue (millions)	724.3	609.3		Revenue (millions)	378.1	330.9		Revenue (millions)	190.2	172.1	
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Per Share	0.67	0.66		Per Share	10.95	0.79		Per Share	0.80	0.73		Per Share	0.28	0.24	
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Profits (millions)	45.1	44.3		Profits (millions)	28.88	22.53		Profits (millions)	18.						

All of these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.



100,000,000 French Francs Star European Finance N.V.

(Incorporated in the Netherlands)

8 per cent. Bonds 1988

unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed as to payment of principal, premium (if any) and interest by

Star [Great Britain] Holdings Limited

(Incorporated in England)

Crédit Lyonnais/Banco di Roma/Commerzbank AG

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith

National Westminster Bank

Securities Underwriter Limited

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

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B.F. 500,000,000 Star Properties (Belgium) S.A.

(Incorporated in Belgium)

B.F. 500,000,000 Star European Finance N.V.

(Incorporated in The Netherlands)

8 1/2% Bonds 1993

Guaranteed by

Star [Great Britain] Holdings Limited

(Incorporated in England)

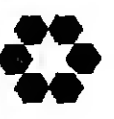
These Bonds have been privately placed by

Société Générale de Banque S.A.

in association with

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



B.F. 275,000,000 Star Regent Bruxelles S.A.

(Incorporated in Belgium)

9% Loan 2003

Guaranteed by

Star [Great Britain] Holdings Limited

(Incorporated in England)

First National City Bank (Belgium) S.A.

has agreed to provide the above loan.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Many deals leave unsolved questions in their wake. Would the declarer have made his slam if he had been permitted to play it? Or if he had had a different lead?

The diagramed deal is a case in point. Would six spades succeed? South reached that contract by the sequence shown. His partner had made a cue-bid of four clubs against a preemptive three-club opening, and eventually had shown interest in a grand slam.

Against a routine lead of the club queen, six spades could have been made. South would have had to use his three trumps—the diamond ace and two trumps—to ruff his minor-suit losers. A low heart lead from the North hand would then endplay East.

But it is far from clear that this line of play is right, since it would fail if West held a doubleton honor in hearts instead of two small cards. The endplay

WEST
♠ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ Q J 10 8 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A

EAST (D)
♠ K Q 8
♥ A J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ K 9 5 4
♣ A

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
East South West North
Pass Pass 3♣ 4♣
Pass 4♣ Pass 6♣
Pass 6♣ Pass 6♣
Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart six.

Whether South would have found the winning line of play, which is probably slightly against the odds, will never be known, for West made the inspired lead of a heart. This was the only lead to give the declarer no chance there was then no way to escape the loss of two heart tricks.

In the replay, the bidding followed a similar course up to five clubs. South then passed, but continued to slam when his partner bid five spades. From the North position a heart lead is fatal to the defense instead of to a declarer, and the lead would probably have been a club.

North would then have been faced by the same difficult choice, whether to take straight-forward chances in hearts or to skip the minor suits and aim for an endplay. But he was not given the chance either, since East decided to save in seven clubs. A trick in each suit had to be lost for a penalty of 700 points.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

MORRIS HILL RESID
EVAN HILL RESID
WEST TRIN DRUSSELL
ONE HOUR THIS GILL
ESSIE YEEPEES
HELMET NORTH
ALIA GORU TISE
HINT MIEURIE LAITE
ASTHMA NOVA
CHASIS VIRSEMS
OUT ISIT BIALLO
SHU DEHA GORU PAIE
ALFRED JIMMIE AD
GATED RIDD SERGE
ENSURE YIESS TIRI AIL

BOOKS

New and Novel

By Martin Levin

OPERATION MIDAS

By Anne O'Grady. Harper & Row. 188 pp. \$5.95.

THERE'S something strange about the way the motor yacht Mathilda is poking around the godforsaken Auckland Islands in search of buried treasure. Her apparent mission is to provide innocent adventure for her paying passengers—and to salvage the gold cargo of a schooner wrecked here 100 years ago. So how come young Captain Josh finds four submarine guns where the fishing gear should be? And what is one to make of the trawler that appears from nowhere, and offloads two thugs? When Josh and his friends finally dig what the leader of Operation Midas is up to, they are well on their way to becoming food for the giant sea sculls that are the islands' resident population. Miss O'Grady is attuned to the cruel sea and cruel sailors, and works both into a voyage of inspired violence.

Pass. The kingpin in this vistic adventure is Lt. J. Ogilvie, who, in addition strategic problems, is involved with a grass widow at Simla, an insubordinate first sergeant. Other headaches multiply Ogilvie takes the field. They include wily Shuja Khan, leads the Afghan uprising, fathomed General Fettelev who wants to put it down tactics used at Waterloo, 11ish square and all that. 1 of Victorian blood-and-thur—and enough simple villana, while away a dog dog.

SPANISH STIRRUI

By John Prebble. Holt, Rine & Winston. 260 pp. \$6.95.

A QUINSET of superslick v em stories by the author "The Buffalo Soldiers." Prebble brings finesse on dash of sophistication to cattle drive, the vigilante pa the double-crossing of the dian, and other classic from them.

"My Great-uncle Appea Day" gives the flavor of tr negotiations with the C ennes, maintaining high ex ment with only a shred of The title story follows a f from West Texas to Kansas, add to the obligatory laza the herd's owner is slak "Almighty" Volec" drums the guerre-d-outrance betw a Cree renegade and the r ers who are tracking him. "Long Hote" is an "Ox-Bow cident" variation and "The ulator" is posse-outlaw! The Canadian author does let literary refinement get the way of the mortality rat

Martin Levin reviews new Han for The New York Ti Book Review, © The New York Times.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, July 19 (UPI)—This is how critics for New York Times rate new fil

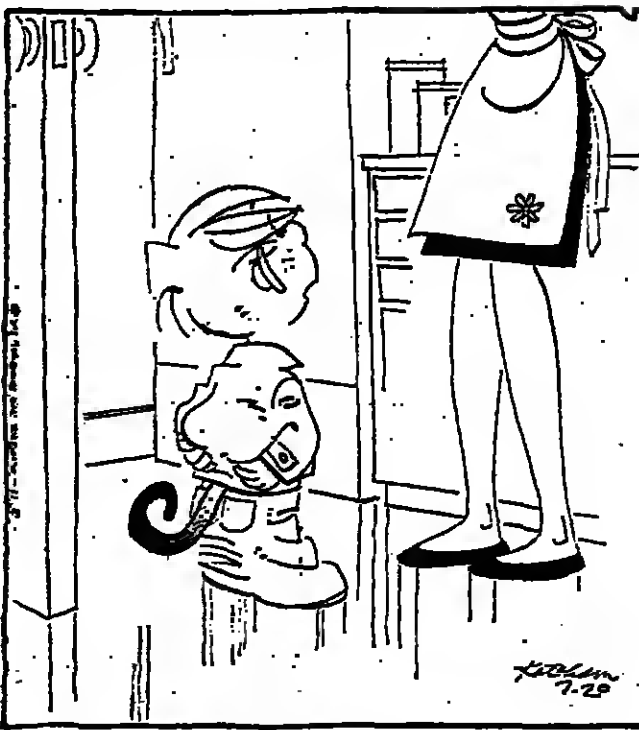
"Battle for the Planet of the Apes" isn't great, but it's app ing, according to Vincent Car The fifth and reportedly the chapter in the "fantastically cecust" series of films inspi by Pierre Boulle's novel "Pla of the Apes." The film, dire by J. Lee Thompson, stars Ro McDowell, Lew Ayres and J. Huston, among others. The o mon theme to all the Ape film that "ape and man must live harmony—but they never w Canby says. At the end of "E le" after yet another comfor tion between ape and man, we a portrait of the venerable Cu (Roddy McDowell). He has a cecustly fought off an attack human mutants and put down attempted revolt by ape ju "but still the statue weeps." film won't win any awards, Ca says, and its simplicity det

THE LIEUTENANT OF THE LINE

By Duncan MacNeil. St. Martin's Press. 224 pp. \$6.95.

THE natives are restless along the Afghanistan border, cheeky beggars, and the 14th Highlanders—the Queen's Own Royal Scots—will have to get their kits moving from Peshawar toward the Khyber

DENNIS THE MENACE



CROSSWORD

By Will We

ACROSS

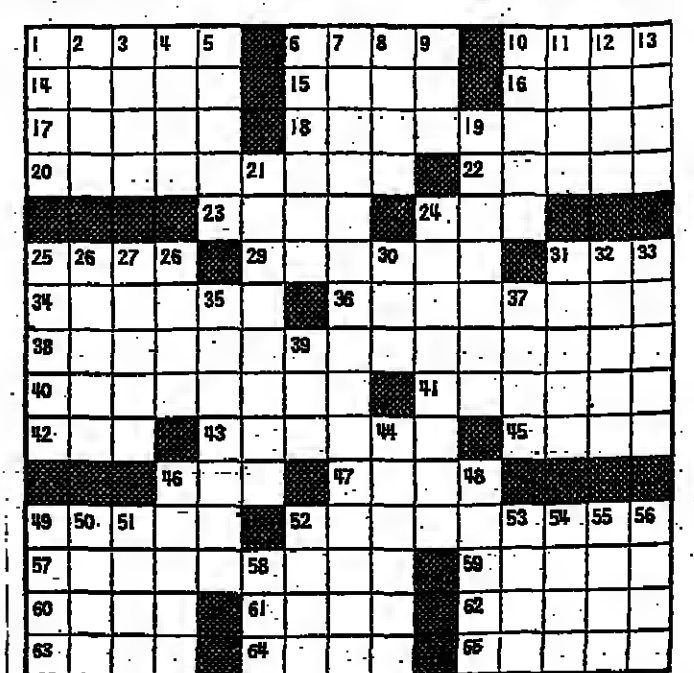
1 Easy job
6 Cries of disgust
10 Italian peak
14 Look up to
15 Spree
16 Costello and
17 Writer Jones
18 Sidewalk game
20 Headwear for 7 Down
22 Stir up
23 Hue
24 Scottish alder
25 Skilled
29 Nine saver
31 Pronoun
34 Hot-dish holder
36 Vehicle
38 Post-party advice for 7 Down
40 Not in the middle
41 Shrewd
42 Eye color for some
43 a kite
44 Writer Kingsley
46 Wine rating

DOWN

47 Rare
48 Watch for
52 Bar order
57 Fundamentalists' area
59 Math word
60 Space
61 Enter
62 Toughen
63 Vanquishes, to
64 Layer
65 Flat sides

ACROSS

19 Certain
21 Waitresses
22 Like old
24 Battlegrounds
25 Fragrant oil
26 Prepare oneself for
27 Relished
28 Tied
30 Tee
31 Rugby play
32 Papa Doc's island
33 Sea eagles
35 Art lover
37 Hayworth
39 Soviet fighter
44 Incarnation
46 Marner
48 Gaza or Sunset
49 Down with Fr.
50 Finish line
51 Incite
52 Pastrami purveyor
53 Hindu giant
54 Vingt
55 Tara's land
56 Shad orders
58 Plate weapon



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EBILE
HOCIR
GRONT'S
PANDEM

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: LARVA, MAXIM, GOSPEL, SPICE
Answer: Many soldiers have "can" even those / with large legs—SMALL ARMS

From the Kitchen to the Field

Life Is Made Easier for Today's Athlete

By Dave Brady

WASHINGTON, July 19 (UPI)—The Los Angeles Rams have set up light housekeeping in training camp, complete with kitchenettes. The Chicago Cubs are coddling. The Indiana Hoosiers are about to be coddled. Some of the Kentucky Colonels ride side-saddle. Chastity Pies are being stewarded from Wimbledon to Aqueduct.

It is the Era of Liberation. Jane persuades Dick to run, if at all. George Allen calls wind sprints obsolete. Leo Durocher spurs his athletes hither from bawling practice in an age when they wear protective gloves. A college football coach quips that when he gets approval to hire two more assistants, one will be a psychiatrist, the other a handmaiden.

The Rams are the envy of every pro who is housed in a college dorm that resembles a monastic cell. New Los Angeles owner Carroll Rosenbloom is spending \$135,500 on training camp this year, to make it "family-oriented."

Even Durocher Goes To Bat for New Way

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, July 19 (UPI)—Leo Durocher, the 50-year-old coach of the New York Yankees, has a new way of batting. In his 21 years as a player, he never did him any good, and as manager of the Houston Astros he has concluded that hitting like Cesar Cedeno, Bob Watson, and Lee May don't need it. Accordingly, he advised the help recently that if they didn't feel like showing up early to swing at the service of some cummy-thumbed coach, that would be all right with him. The most interesting thing about this is that it is an exact reversal of Durocher's attitude last March 15, when he considered batting practice so important he paid \$250 out of his own pocket rather than deprive Houston's farm hands of the exercise.

On March 15 the Astros were scheduled to play an exhibition with the Texas Rangers in Pompano Beach, Fla., and to meet there with Marvin Miller, executive director of the Players Association, who was touring the training camps to brief the membership on new agreements reached with the owners through collective bargaining.

Showing that little extra touch of class that enables them to work together, Durocher and Spec Richardson, the Astros' general manager, left almost all regular players back at the club's training base in Cocoa, Fla., through the Rockies and minor leagues who made the trip were not members of the association, they met with Miller and the Rangers in center field for 25 minutes. Then Durocher walked out and interrupted.

"My men have to have batting practice," he said. Obeyingly, the rookies followed their leader to home plate to prepare for a season in Corvallis, Ky., or Columbus, Ga., by hitting baseballs into the midst of Miller's conference with the Rangers.

Hersey in Houston: For this petty exercise in obstruction, Club Peeney, president of the National League, fined Durocher \$250, which was cheap but not as cheap as the offender. Durocher vowed he would quit baseball before he would pay. Perhaps what Durocher really meant when he excused the Astros from batting practice was that he would not insist on their taking their cues unless Marvin Miller was in range.

The fact is, telling ballplayers that batting practice is bad for them is like trying to make sex unpopular with the masses. At a conservative estimate, at least 85 percent of the quarrels that occur between teammates are caused by a player's jumping into the batting cage out of turn or by the team who is in there staying for one swing more than he is supposed to take.

Maybe the stock expressions players use, like getting their swing adjusted or keeping their timing in the groove, maybe that's all superstition. They believe it, though, which is why it works. The experienced batting practice pitcher serves up big, fat offerings, and when the 185 hitter hears his drives breaking up furniture in the bleachers, his heart swells, his muscles bulge, his confidence grows.

It does nothing else, the stifling impact of the ball meeting the bat instill in the bat holder a spiritual release from the frustrations of competition.

Music Hath Charms: Some ballplayers drink and some like girls. Some play the harmonica, some chow tobacco and some smoke pot. As a group they have interests as broad and varied as do taxi drivers or garbage workers, but one thing they have in common: the ballplayer never lived who didn't love to hit.

This goes for hitters like Ted Williams and for hitters like Mickey Vernon. Not many fans will remember Alton Williams, a pitcher with the Philadelphia Athletics in the late 1930s. Paul Richards remembers him because Paul got him his first baseball job with Atlanta in the Southern Association, and a few years later Alton Mack traded Richards to Atlanta for Williams.

Anyhow, Williams was a big.

Some ballplayers drink and some like girls. Some play the harmonica, some chow tobacco and some smoke pot. As a group they have interests as broad and varied as do taxi drivers or garbage workers, but one thing they have in common: the ballplayer never lived who didn't love to hit.

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The athletes are being put up in the new University Village Apartments, with five players to a unit, wall-to-wall carpeting, a living room, two bathrooms and kitchenette.

General manager Don Kesterman figures the honey touches will "help communication" among players, which they say did not exist last season when Roman Gabriel reportedly was not speaking to them from his eminence of No. 1 quarterback.

Gabriel probably will view the new comforts as Kesterman's revenge on him for demanding to be traded, as the quarterback languishes in the barebones austerity of a cubicle at Widener College, the Eagles' rest center in Chester, Pa.

If the Rams' accommodations near California State University at Fullerton seem suited to the lifestyle of Joe Namath, consider the tender care lavished on the Chicago Cubs on a trip to the West Coast.

In a model display of labor-management harmony, the Cubs were persuaded by player representative Milt Pappas to take the players' wives and even bring along the kiddies.

Perhaps all concerned were influenced by the revelations of extracurricular activities by players in Jim Bouton's book, "Ball Four." Seventeen wives accepted the offer and 13 children went along. When the Cubs lost two of their first three games on the trip, the wisdom of risking their first-place lead was questioned. But manager Whitey Lockman was gallant. He said it was not because of distractions by families that the Cubs lost. "We just aren't hitting," he said.

Crank Hank Aguirre went a step further and pointed out "The guys who are not hitting are the guys whose wives aren't here." As if to prove the saying that there is a cad in every crowd, Ferguson Jenkins did not bring his spouse and ranked Women's Lib by exclaiming, "It's because I am not hitpecked. I wear the pants in the family." And the Cubs kept on losing on their trip.

Lee Corso, one of the Maryland and Navy staffs, is proposing a radical solution to the problems at Indiana University, where the most popular cheer had been, "Hold that line!"

He has proposed hiring a woman as assistant coach to be "a mother away from home" for the homesick athletes whose grades suffer as a result.

"Can you imagine a prospect being interviewed by a woman coach?" head coach Corso says. "He might not remember the football coach from Indiana, but he'll remember a woman." That's enough to tempt Lefty Delmonico to recruit in drag.

It took about \$13 million in losses, but John T. Brown, chairman of the board of the Kentucky Colonels of the American Basketball Association, was big enough to make the ultimate concession to The Little Women's ability to draw a tight purse-string.

He advised his wife Elsie to buy 52 1/2 percent of the club. She did and promptly assembled five women to fill the new board of directors. That could be the surest way of ending a salary war with the National Basketball Association, says a manager.

Mary Bacon, a pert blonde, does not ride sidesaddle. In fact, she is as brave a jockey as any male or female.

Only a month after she suffered a broken back and crushed pelvis when a horse fell on her in a stall, she is demanding that a knee-to-rib cage cast be removed by Monday so that she can ride again this week at Aqueduct, New York.

She married a jockey and a divorce resulted when she overdid the hit about proving she could do the job just as well. They rode in the same race once and she finished second, her.

New Bobby Riggs, The Male Chauvinist Eagle, had gotten the message via satellite from Wimbledon that Women's Lib activist Billie Jean King wants to carve up his 55-year-old hide.

Hustler Riggs will make a mock appeal for the sympathy vote at his age, but it is known that he does not have the feeling for Women's Lib that the husband of an activist did who said, "Nobody should have to dance backwards all her life."

Brave Has 26 Homers

Darrell Evans: The Batter Before Aaron

By Jim Furlong

NEW YORK, July 19 (UPI)—Overshadowed by Hank Aaron's determined pursuit of Babe Ruth's career home run record is the emergence of Darrell Evans as one of the most promising young sluggers in major league baseball.

Evans, 26, in his second full season with the Atlanta Braves, is catching Bobby Bonds of the San Francisco Giants and Willie Stargell of the Pittsburgh Pirates for the major league lead in home runs.

"Yes, I am a little surprised," said Evans, a left-handed hitter. "I didn't expect to have this many home runs this early in the season. I expected to hit maybe 25 at the beginning of the season." He has 26 now.

Evans, who usually bats third, in front of Aaron, describes himself as "a fast-batting hitter who likes the ball down."

"This year I've become more selective in what I swing at," he said. "I'm stronger now because I worked in construction last year."

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HEAVY SHAKING—Heavyweight champion George Foreman shakes hands with sumo wrestler Yokozuna Kotozakura during television show in Tokyo to promote Sept. 1 defense against Puerto Rican Joe Roman.

Bucs' Stargell Homers To End Dodger Streak

By Deane McGowan

NEW YORK, July 19 (UPI)—If the other members of the Pittsburgh Pirates would follow the example of Willie Stargell, they might shake the doldrums that have kept them in the lower regions of the National League's Eastern Division.

Stargell, 32-year-old outfielder who is now playing his 12th season, smashed his 37th homer of the season to snap a 2-2 tie and cracked a two-run blast following a walk in the second inning.

Gene Tenace's two-run homer in the second was one of six hits given up by Palmer, who picked up his 10th victory in 16 decisions.

Indians 10, Angels 8

Catcher John Ellis hit a two-run homer with two outs in the 11th inning to give Cleveland an uphill 10-8 victory in California as the Angels blew 5-0 and 8-3 leads.

Ellis' ninth homer came off Steve Barber after the Angels' reliever had given up a single to George Hendrick.

Giants 8, Cards 3

Gary Matthews drove in three runs with a two-run homer and double to give San Francisco an 8-3 victory in St. Louis that halted the Cardinals' bid to overtake the Chicago Cubs in the National League East.

The Giants tagged all-star pitcher Rick Wise for 11 hits and six runs in less than six innings as the loss left the Cards a half-game back of Chicago, Ron Bryant, left off the All-Star team, won his 14th game, tops in the league.

Reds 7, Phils 3

Andy Kosco's three-run homer in the sixth highlighted a five-run surge that carried Cincinnati to a 7-3 decision over Philadelphia. Kosco's second homer of the campaign broke up a pitching duel between Steve Carlton (9-10) and Tom Hall, who won for the sixth time in 10 decisions. Carlton, before leaving for a pinch-hitter in the eighth, gave up five hits and struck out 11.

Mets 12, Braves 2

At Atlanta, the victory that has been eluding Tom Seaver for more than three weeks finally came the powerful right-hander's way as the New York Mets pummeled the Braves, 12-2.

In contrast to his recent outings when he makes fans it difficult to produce runs for him, Seaver was handed a three-run lead in the second inning. Then came a home run in the fourth by Rusty Staub to give Seaver a 4-0 edge. But the best was yet to come. The Mets added five runs in the eighth as John Milner hit a three-run homer and scored three runs in the ninth on Staub's second homer of the game and 10th of the season. Staub drove in five runs.

Braves 3, Rangers 0

Jim Colborn, warming-up for a possible stint in the All-Star game next Tuesday, pitched a five-hitter, and Dave May hit a two-run homer in the third as Milwaukee won in Texas, 3-0. Colborn raised his won-loss record to 13-5.

Tigers 14, Royals 4

At Detroit, the Tigers routed Kansas City, 14-4, scoring five runs in the fourth and adding six in the fifth. Gates Brown and Dick McAuliffe led the 18-hit attack.

Thursday

Cubs Win to Snap Loss Streak at 6

CHICAGO, July 19 (UPI)—Jose Cardenal batted in four runs with a bases-loaded double and a bases-empty home run today to lead the Chicago Cubs to a 12-3 victory over the San Diego Padres, snapping a six-game losing streak.

The Cubs, leading the National League East, collected 11 hits and were aided by 10 walks off four Padres pitchers. There were three San Diego errors.

Burt Hooton worked the first five innings for the Cubs for his ninth triumph and Bill Bonham went the rest of the way for his fifth save, allowing only two hits in four innings. Cardenal's double came after singles by Rick Monday and Glenn Beckert and a walk to Jim Hickman in the third inning. Cardenal then opened the fifth with his ninth homer.

Track Star Philippe: Part-Time Frenchman

By John Vinocur

PARIS, July 19 (AP)—Whatever his name sounds like and whatever the writing on the back of his blue sweatshirt says, there is very little that is French about Monsieur Philippe.

Philippe, a Fordham University graduate whose New York-accented French wouldn't get him off the critical list at Berlin, is nonetheless the new star of French track and field.

In a month since shipping out of his New York home, Philippe, 21, has been on radio, television and the front pages of the country's newspapers, making comments that seem to come straight off a ninth-grade vocabulary list. "Oui, j'aime la France," Philippe says before the announcer cuts away to explain that he runs better than he speaks.

In his weeks as a Frenchman, Philippe has set two national records: 1 minute 45.5 seconds for 800 meters and 2:17 for the 1,000.

The switch in nationality began last year after a 10-stop subway ride to Manhattan from his home in Westbury, N.Y. Philippe explained.

"It was just after the U.S. Olympic trials and I had wiped out. I finished sixth and didn't make the team. I was really desperate, really disappointed—all that training gone to hell. My father, who is French, always told me I had double nationality. But I figured, 'No, he wasn't serious. I was born in New York and couldn't order a meal in French. But the consulate was only 10 subway stops away. So I went and they said, 'Sure you're French'—and quickly produced a ticket for me to go to Paris."

Come See Philippe

Administrative indecision kept him off the French Olympic team, and Philippe went back to finish school at Fordham, winning the 800 yards at the national indoor championships.

Now he's back for another summer as a Frenchman before returning to Florida University to begin graduate studies.

His sudden status as a national curiosity—newspapers call him "the cousin from America"—is all pleasure for Philippe.

"I would hate to join the Knicks to get all this publicity," he said. "Over in the States, there's Dave Wottle and Rodney Milburn and maybe a couple of other guys anybody has heard of and maybe you'll get in the paper if you break a world record."

"Here there's maybe too much publicity, too big a sports press and, too, too big athletes. Guys get blown up too much. But for me, I'm more encouraged to run now. Even when I won the indoor nationals, I didn't get any press—just a mention."

No one, he said, calls him an opportunist here and if they do in the United States, "it doesn't bother me much because nobody was around when I was running well in the States. There was nobody who saw anything nice about me, so I don't care. But I want to be as big as I can here and I want to run in the next Olympics. I can see the way somebody who puts me down might look at it, but it's always the people who aren't doing anything who are there to make the nasty comment."

Philippe acknowledges though, "that I can not one of the boys here yet. Maybe it'll take more time. I miss going out to the bars and having fun. I miss that there's no late show on TV. The telephone doesn't work and you can't get a cold drink after you work out. There are a lot of little things that require me adapting a lot."

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

New York 47 43 357 1.2
Baltimore 46 40 345 1.2
Boston 45 45 343 1.2
Detroit 45 46 346 4
Milwaukee 45 46 345 6
Cleveland 35 58 368 18

Western Division

Oakland 48 42 358 1.2
Kansas City 46 43 338 2.1
California 45 46 341 4.1
Houston 45 46 341 4.1
Texas 31 50 344 28

Wednesday's Results

Minnesota 3, New York 0
Boston 5, Chicago 1
Baltimore 4, Oakland 2
Cleveland 18, California 8
Milwaukee 3, Texas 0
Detroit 14, Kansas City 4

Thursday's Games

Minnesota at Boston, night.
Milwaukee at Philadelphia, night.
Baltimore at Oakland, night.
Cleveland at California, night.
(Only games scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Chicago 47 43 357 1.2
St. Louis 46 40 345 1.2
Montreal 44 47 341 4.1
Pittsburgh 42 48 346 4
Philadelphia 42 51 352 8
New York 40 58 344 18

Western Division

Los Angeles 51 35 335 7.1
San Francisco 48 43 333 1.2
San Diego 45 46 341 4.1
Houston 45 46 341 4.1
Cincinnati 33 60 350 27

(Thursday's games not included.)

Wednesday's Results

San Diego 5, Chicago 2
Pittsburgh 3, Los Angeles 2
San Fran. 8, St. Louis 2
New York 12, Atlanta 2
Cincinnati 7, Philadelphia 2
Montreal 3, Houston 1

Thursday's Games

Chicago 12, San Diego 2
Los Angeles at St. Louis, night.
Montreal at Cincinnati, night.
(Only games scheduled.)

Wednesday's Line Scores

San Diego 001 002-5 8 1
Chicago 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 001 000-0 0 0
San Francisco 001 000-0 0 0
Houston 001 000-0 0 0
Cincinnati 001 000-0 0 0
New York 001 000-0 0 0
Los Angeles 001 000-0 0 0
San Diego 001 000-0 0 0
Chicago 001 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 001 000-0 0 0
San Francisco 001 000-0 0 0
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Cincinnati 001 000-0 0 0
New York 001 000-0 0 0
Los Angeles 001 000-0 0 0
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